

# ARMY

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# NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER  
FORCES

## JOURNAL.

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WHOLE NUMBER 2924.

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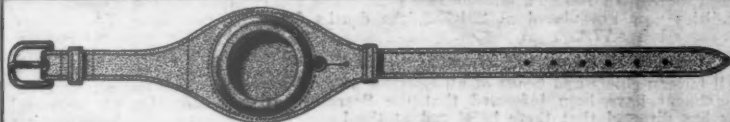
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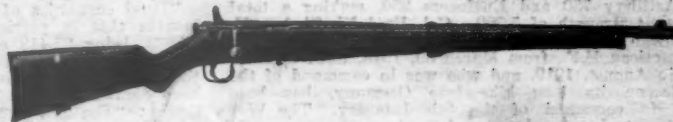
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### ARMY ITEMS.

#### New Army Transports.

The former Navy transport Great Northern, now assigned as an Army transport, sailed from Hoboken, N. J., Aug. 24 for San Francisco, where she and her sister ship, the Northern Pacific, will be used in permanent transport service on the Pacific. Their regular route will be from San Francisco to Honolulu, Manila, Vladivostok and thence to Nagasaki, Guam, Honolulu and San Francisco. When the American forces are brought out of Siberia they will take passage on these ships, which are fast ones, having a speed of twenty-three knots. They are equipped with Parsons turbines and burn oil fuel. They will be able to make the trip from San Francisco to Manila in fifteen days, thus improving the mail service between those ports. The Great Northern and Northern Pacific were purchased by the Army from the Great Northern Railroad Company at the outbreak of the war and were operated by the Navy as troop transports during the war.

#### German Trucks Being Tested.

The Motor Transport Corps has begun work on the examination and testing of forty-seven German trucks which have been shipped to this country. Experts representing American manufacturers are co-operating in the work.

#### Shoes to be Furnished National Guard.

Recommendation has been made that National Guard troops be furnished with shoes made with the flesh side of the leather out, as a precaution against the use of Government shoes for other than military purposes.

#### July Withdrawals from Treasury.

Withdrawals from the Treasury during July amounted to \$360,703,000, as compared with \$284,160,000 for June. The principal cause of the increase is the rise of withdrawals for the Ordnance Department from \$26,495,000 in June to \$242,449,000 in July. The latter amount is eighty-nine per cent. as large as the average monthly withdrawals for Ordnance during the period from July 1, 1918, to Jan. 31, 1919.

#### Only Two Men Missing in Action.

The casualty list issued by the War Department on Aug. 26 shows that only two Americans out of the hundreds of thousands who went into battle against the Germans remain unaccounted for. A previous list showed more than 100 men missing in action. The total casualties now are placed at 291,732, the deaths from all causes being 77,422.

#### To Store Infantry Division Equipment.

All bureau chiefs and heads of all Services of the War Department have been informed that the Secretary of War has directed that there be stored at the home stations of each of the seven Regular Infantry divisions the complete equipment for one Infantry division, war strength, tables of ordnance, Series A, Jan. 14, 1918, as amended. This equipment, less animals, will be turned over to control of the division commander. All this equipment will be serviceable and ready for issue. The animals for an Infantry division at peace strength will be kept at the auxiliary remount depot adjacent to home stations of Infantry divisions referred to. These animals will be turned over to the division commander upon his requisition. Any provisions of paragraph 5, G.O. 91, War Dept., 1919, which conflict with the above will not apply in the cases of these seven divisions.

#### American Troops to Stay in Germany.

As told in our issue of Aug. 23, the Army organizations of the American forces in Germany that are to remain there after Sept. 30 are the 8th Infantry, 7th Machine Gun Battalion, 2d Battalion 6th Field Artillery, 35th Field Signal Battalion, 1st Supply Train, 1st Mobile Ordnance Repair Shop, Co. A 1st Engineers, Field Hospital 13 and Ambulance Co. 26. The aggregate strength of these units will be nearly 7,000 officers and men. The Infantry regiment comprises 3,800 men, M.G. battalion 775, Artillery 750 and Engineers 250, making a total combatant strength of 5,500. Col. Fred W. Sladen, U. S. A., who commanded the 5th Brigade, 3d Division, of the American E.F., from March 30, 1918, until the first week in August, 1919, and who was in command of the brigade on its long hike into Germany, has been placed in command of the 8th Infantry. The War Department has made the following announcement: "It is the purpose of the department to send to Europe in the near future a brigade consisting of two

regiments of Regular Infantry, the 5th and 50th, two Regular field hospitals and one Regular ambulance company. These organizations are to replace similar organizations of the 1st Division which, besides containing a number of emergency men, have been longest in France and could not be withdrawn from Europe were they not replaced. There is a possibility that from our forces in Europe it will be necessary to send troops to Silesia to assist in taking a plebiscite. Should this be done these organizations, which will be composed throughout of Regular enlisted men, would be sent." The Secretary has since announced that American troops will not be sent to Silesia.

#### General Pershing's Farewell to 3d Division.

General Pershing made his farewell visit to the 3d Division on Aug. 2 before its departure for the United States, says The Watch on the Rhine of Aug. 8. The General and his party came down the Rhine from Neuwied and went directly to the athletic field of the division. After a brief ceremony he pinned the Croix de Guerre with gold star on the colors of the 10th, 18th and 76th Field Artillery regiments. The decorations had been awarded by Marshal Petain when he made his recent trip through the American area on the Rhine, but they were not attached to the colors at that time, the colors being with the American composite battalion attending the Victory Day parade in London. After the General and his party had witnessed the athletic events scheduled for the forenoon they had luncheon at the headquarters of Major Gen. Robert L. Howe, U. S. A., commander of the 3d Division. The officers present included Major Gens. Henry T. Allen, commander of the American forces in Germany; Andrew W. Brewster, J. L. Hines, Edward F. McGlachlin, Brig. Gens. William W. Harts, Fox Connor, Frank Parker, Augustine McIntyre, Fred W. Sladen, William H. Cruikshank and O. E. Hunt; Col. Fred H. Turner, J. G. Quekemyer and David Biddle and Captain Hendricks of the French Mission. After luncheon the party went to the athletic field, where a game of baseball between the teams of the 3d Division and the 3d Ammunition Train was played. General Pershing and those accompanying him then proceeded to Coblenz, where Major Gen. Henry T. Allen, U.S.A., gave a dance in honor of the commander-in-chief's last visit to the Rhineland before his departure for the United States.

#### Honors for an Enlisted Man, U.S.A.

An impressive ceremony was witnessed at the Army supply base at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 19, when the presentation of the Distinguished Service Cross was made to Sergt. Tony Trekauskas, Co. B, 12th Inf., U.S.A. He won the cross while in France as a member of the 16th Infantry, 4th Division, and upon his return to the United States was assigned to Co. B, 12th Infantry. The 1st Battalion, 12th Infantry, was formed for the presentation at the usual time for evening parade. As soon as the battalion was turned over to the battalion commander, Major Paul Crank, Sergeant Trekauskas was ordered to the front and center, stopping six paces in front of the major, who advanced and pinned the medal on his blouse, shook hands with him and said: "Sergeant, you are proud, I can see, and justly so, to wear this Distinguished Service Cross; and I am no less proud to have the honor of pinning it upon your breast. It is my pleasant duty, as your commanding officer, to present you with this token of the nation's esteem for your conspicuous gallantry and distinguished service in the face of the enemy. You have by these meritorious acts on the battlefield placed yourself in the front rank of the nation's heroes, and the nation, the Army, your gallant division (the 4th) and our regiment are proud of you. You may now take your place by my side and the troops will be paraded for you." Although the 12th Infantry did not get overseas, it was recognized as one of the efficient regiments all equipped and ready to sail when the armistice was signed. It is still up to its high standard, and men from overseas as well as previous service men from all over are re-enlisting very rapidly in the organization.

#### Casualties in the 1st Division.

"Total casualties of the 1st Division during the few months that it participated in the war amounted to 26,332, being 25,478 enlisted men and 854 officers, according to figures which have just been given out by the casualty section of the division," says the Bridgehead Sentinel of July 19, published at Coblenz. It continues: "The new figures place the 1st Division at the top of combat divisions in the matter of losses, being approximately more than the 2d Division. The casualties are listed as follows: Killed in action or died of

wounds, 4,899; wounded in action, 20,261; prisoners, 38; missing, 613; missing in action but known to be alive, 451. The records as they stand now are as complete as they can be made with the information available over here on the Rhine, although records at Washington may clear up the cases of other men of whom there is no further information on hand at the present time."

#### 20th Infantry, Change of Station.

The following changes of stations of organizations, 20th Infantry, were ordered on Aug. 20: Headquarters, 2d Battalion and Companies E and F and medical personnel attached thereto, from Nitro, W. Va., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Company G from Fort Crook, Nebr., to Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind.; Company I, from Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., to Fort Crook, Nebr. The organizations will be at their new stations not later than Sept. 1, 1919. At Nitro, W. Va., and Rock Island Arsenal, Ill., the troops will not be replaced.

#### Honors for the 1st Division.

Ten regimental and battalion flags and nineteen members of the 1st Division were decorated with French medals by Marshal Petain, commander-in-chief of the French Armies of the East, at Coblenz on July 18, according to the Bridgehead Sentinel of Coblenz. The affair, it observes, was the largest decoration ceremony in which the division was to participate before leaving for the States. The colors of the 16th, 26th and 28th Infantry were decorated with the Croix de Guerre with palm. The same decoration with a gold star was pinned on the flags of the 5th, 6th and 7th Artillery, the 1st Engineers, the 1st, 2d and 3d M.G. Battalions and the 2d Field Signal Battalion. The 18th Infantry is the only organization in the division which was not decorated on the occasion, its colors already carrying the Croix de Guerre with palm, awarded several months ago. The decorations awarded to officers on July 18 included that of commander of the Legion of Honor to Major Gen. E. F. McGlachlin, U.S.A., commanding the division, and also to Brig. Gen. Frank E. Bamford, U.S.A., in command of the 1st Infantry Brigade. The decoration of chevalier of the Legion of Honor was given to Majors Oliver Allen, 18th Inf.; Rice M. Youell, 26th Inf., and George Rozelle, 28th Inf.; to Capt. Harry Cahill, 18th Inf.; August Behrendt and William McMorris, 16th Inf.; Walter Manton, 6th Field Art., and Lieut. S. A. Baxter, 26th Inf. The Medaille Militaire was presented to ten enlisted men representing the 16th, 26th and 28th Infantry, 2d M.G. Battalion and 1st Engineers.

#### No Customs Duty Paid French on A.E.F. Property.

Persistent reports that customs duties or import taxes have been paid to the French government on supplies brought into France for the A.E.F. have been specifically denied. The only payments made in connection with these importations have been port dues, covering services actually performed for the benefit of the A.E.F.

#### Campaign Badges for Organized Militia.

Campaign badges are to be issued to officers and enlisted men of the Organized Militia who have had the requisite service and who bear applications approved by The Adjutant General. The sale of the badges by the Army to former officers and enlisted men, now in civil life, who have the requisite service, or to the proper legal representative of such officer or soldier, if deceased, is also authorized. Such sales may be made regardless of whether the officer or soldier was in the Service at the date of authorization of the badge in question. Blank forms of application for authority to purchase badges must first be obtained from The Adjutant General.

#### Sound and Flash Ranging Duties.

The Secretary of War has informed the Chief of Engineers that the subject of assignment of duties relating to sound and flash ranging has been referred to the General Staff and has been given very careful consideration, leading to the following conclusions: The normal use of sound and flash ranging is in conjunction with heavy artillery. It forms an integral part of this service, for the purpose of insuring co-operation, maintaining liaison and accomplishing best results, the personnel that handles heavy artillery and that which operates sound and flash ranging apparatus should belong to the same branch of the Service. For the present both should be manned by Coast Artillery and the procurement of sound and flash ranging instruments is a function of the Engineer Department, as a supply depot of the Army.

#### ARMY "PATHFINDERS" CROSSING THE CONTINENT.

An Army squadron of thirteen airplanes, accompanied by a Motor Transport Corps train consisting of twenty-four trucks, three staff observation cars, four touring automobiles, motor cycles and a detail of the Engineer Corps with a searchlight outfit, known collectively as the All America Pathfinders, is on its way across the continent from Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, N.Y., with San Francisco as its objective. The War Department has undertaken this combined aerial and road tour for the joint purpose of recruiting for every branch of the military service; to "pathfind" and establish aerial mailways for use in carrying Government mails over definitely plotted and mapped routes; to select, locate and establish landing fields along the route; to obtain, catalog and record detailed military information for the Air Service; to recommend sites for steel hangars at certain points along aerial routes by the Government and at Class I landing fields supplied by municipalities to photograph and plot from the air all these municipal landing fields along the aerial routes; to observe and test aerial radio telephones and compile data with reference to the advantage of establishing radio stations along aerial routes; and finally to make a continuous, accurate, photographic map of these aerial routes from the starting point to the end of the route to be traversed. At the same time an extensive campaign of education along aeronautical lines will be carried on with special reference to the development of aviation for commercial use. The expedition is very thoroughly equipped with the most modern apparatus available. It carries its own tentage, mess outfit, etc., and in a way is a complete military post moving from one base to another. In command of Major Ora M. Ballinger, Division of Military Aeronautics, Air Service, U.S.A., the expedition consists of twenty-one officers and 250 enlisted men. The units were assembled at Hazelhurst Field by Col. Archie Miller, Air Service, U.S.A., who is in charge of all Air Service activities on Long Island. The expedition has been divided into sections, each performing a separate and distinct function in the field. The base stops include Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Columbus, St. Louis, Chicago, Milwaukee, Minneapolis, Fargo, N.D., Helena, Mont., Seattle, Portland, Ore., Sacramento and San Francisco. A total of 171 cities and towns are to be visited in fifteen states, while the total of air miles covered will be 4,183.

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## NAMES FOR NEW U.S. DESTROYERS.

Names for a number of destroyers now under construction for the U.S. Navy were announced on Aug. 26 as follows:

Destroyer No. 283, to be launched on Aug. 30 at the Fore River Plant at Quincy, Mass., is named for volunteer Lieut. Comdr. Joseph B. Breck, U.S.N., a merchant sea captain, who volunteered for service during the Civil War. Breck volunteered to blow up the celebrated Albatross, but Cushing was preferred, being his superior. The Breck will be christened by Mrs. Forrest Macnee, eldest daughter of Lieutenant Commander Breck, only surviving son of the Civil War hero.

Destroyer No. 325, under construction at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., San Francisco, Calif., has been named in honor of Rear Admiral J. R. Madison Mul-lany, born in New York city, Oct. 26, 1818, died at Bryn Mawr, Pa., Sept. 17, 1887. He took part in the capture of Tobasco and other engagements of the Mexican War and also served in the Civil War. He was severely wounded in the battle of Mobile resulting in the amputation of his arm.

Destroyer No. 285, now under construction at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Squantum, Mass., has been named Case in honor of Rear Admiral Augustus Ludlow Case, born in Newburgh, N.Y., Feb. 3, 1813, died in Washington, D.C., Feb. 17, 1893. He served in the Mexican and Civil Wars.

Destroyer No. 245, now under construction at Camden, N.J., has been named James in honor of Reuben James, boatswain's mate, U.S.N., who served under Commodore Truxtun on the Constellation, 1797-1800.

Destroyer No. 284, now under construction at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Co., Squantum, Mass., has been named Isherwood in honor of Rear Admiral Benjamin Franklin Isherwood, born Oct. 6, 1822, New York. Died in New York city June 19, 1915. He was appointed a first assistant engineer in the Navy May 23, 1844, and served in the Mexican and Civil Wars and rendered distinguished service. He was appointed engineer-in-chief of the Navy, and became a dominant factor, not only in his own specialty of steam engineering, but in a great deal of what was done in other directions.

## WAR DEPARTMENT FINANCE SERVICE.

The broadening of the Finance Service, War Department, is encompassed in the action of the department on Aug. 18 rescinding Sec. III, G.O. 72, War Dept., 1919, and substituting therefor the following:

"The duties and functions of the Finance Service, under direction of the Director of Finance, will be as follows: The Director of Finance will have responsibility for authority over finances of the Military Establishment, including the disbursement of funds, classification and compilation of all estimates of appropriations, including supplemental and deficiency estimates to be submitted by the War Department, the preparation of estimates for pay and mileage, and the preparation of such other estimates as may not pertain to other bureaus or services of the War Department. He will have similar responsibility and authority in regard to the administrative examination and recording of money accounts, auditing of property accounts and such other duties as may be required by law, regulations or orders in connection with expenditures and accounting for funds of the War Department.

"Zone and other finance officers on duty at zone and deputy zone finance offices will be designated upon recommendation of the Director of Finance, and will be under his immediate jurisdiction. Finance officers of tactical divisions, posts and forts under jurisdiction of department, or Coast Artillery district commanders and independent stations may be designated by commanding officers thereof, if qualified officers are available. . . . The personnel now attached to finance offices is hereby transferred to duty with the Finance Service under the direction of the Director of Finance. . . . The commanding officer of each territorial department will appoint as a member of his staff an officer to be known as 'Department Finance Officer,' who will be responsible for proper administration, in accordance with orders and regulations of the War Department of all financial matters pertaining to stations and personnel under control of the department commander. The department financial officer is authorized to correspond directly with the Director of Finance on purely financial matters."

## CONSTRUCTION TROUBLES ON THE BORDER.

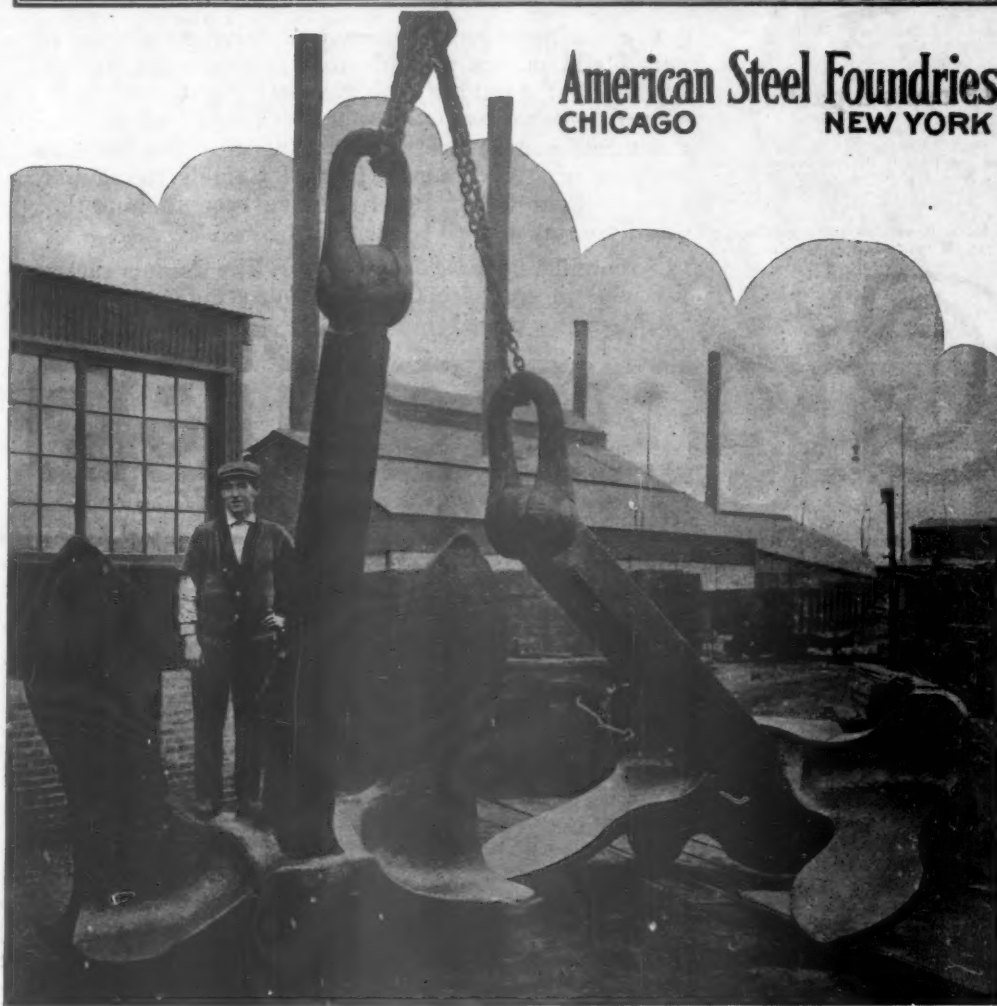
As an example of the troubles of a construction quartermaster on the Mexican border a correspondent sends a copy of a recent communication received by Lieut. Col. F. G. Chamberlain, Q.M. Corps, in charge of Mexican Border Project, Camp Travis, Texas. Information had been requested as to the reason for the resignation of two civilian employees from the office of the constructing quartermaster, Sam Fordyce, Texas, it being noted that "under certain circumstances these men cannot be furnished transportation back to Camp Travis; for instance, if they resigned for their own convenience." The returned endorsement signed by the chief clerk, apparently, was in part as follows:

"Sam Fordyce is the 'reason.' No normal and sane person needs any further reason for desiring to leave here. Food! Drink! Man's need for these two elements has already caused more resignations than Congressional investigations will have caused by the hour the Rev. Gabriel toots his tin whistle. Adam the first, after a 'temporary assignment' at Fort Sam Fordyce, stumbled onto an apple tree in Central Park: 'Food, by Heck, food!' cried the poor devil, as he reached for the pie stuffin'. A few minutes later he was signing on the dotted line in right hand lower corner of the fig leaf, Form No. 1, Resignation. Mr. Civilian Employee has about as much chance for getting wholesome food and

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water in Sam Fordyce as the proverbial celluloid dog has of catching an asbestos cat in hell. The art of camouflage did not reach perfection until the 'restaurant' sign was hung out before the two dumps in Sam Fordyce where poor, helpless civilian employee must obtain his sustenance. No dietician will contend that eggs and alfalfa twenty-one times a week make a perfectly balanced ration—even for a civilian employee. There are no stores here, no hotel, no boarding house, no mess. The constructing quartermaster has no equipment to issue. Iron cots and Army bed sacks have been obtained through the courtesy of the local utilities officer. These canvas bed sacks are taken by Mr. Civilian Employee down to the straw pile, where he fills one with 'roughing' and then carries it on his back to the salvaged shack where he keeps the dew off his shooting iron. "If our dear Uncle Samuel should learn that somewhere in Belgium a man was living as is Mr. Civilian Employee at Sam Fordyce, he would never sleep a wink until he had called out the NC-4 and dispatched H. Hoover to his relief. With living conditions as described above, with cacti and mesquite brush for scenery, I repeat that no man needs any further 'reason' for desiring to leave here. The above men having been sent

here without first having been acquainted with the true conditions under which they would be required to work and live, in all fairness they should have transportation furnished for their return to the point of fire, and I, therefore, again request that this be done."

## DIVISIONAL INSIGNIA MUST BE REMOVED.

The request of the commanding general of the 5th Division, Major Gen. M. M. Lewis, that the members of the division be authorized to wear the shoulder insignia, was disapproved by the War Department on Aug. 25. This action tends to remind the Service as to the ruling which was laid down in Circular No. 42, W.D., Jan. 25, 1919, that units returned for station in this country, which are not to be demobilized, will be required to remove the insignia. The same circular stated that officers and enlisted men returning as casualties, not for discharge but for active duty in this country, will be required to remove the insignia. The shoulder insignia is now so common everywhere that it would appear that the rulings in this circular have been forgotten or ignored.

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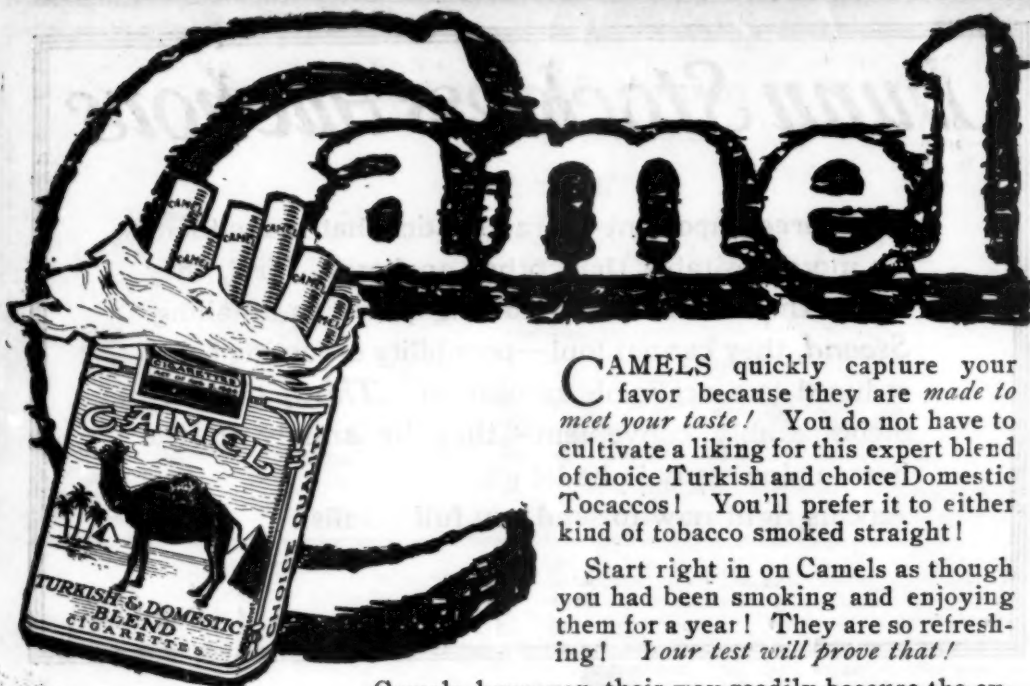
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#### COMPTROLLER'S DECISIONS.

##### Pay for Additional Duty.

Where an officer on sea duty is ordered to additional duty on shore outside the continental limits of the United States, and the additional duty requires his attention to the exclusion of all other duty, he is entitled to the same pay and allowances as if he were on shore duty abroad.

##### Officer Attached to Uninhabitable Ship.

An officer attached to an uninhabitable ship may have quarters hired for his occupancy by an officer authorized to do so, but he cannot be reimbursed for the cost of quarters obtained by himself.

##### Retired Pay for Delayed Order Period.

A retired officer of the Navy detached from active duty and ordered to delay four months in carrying out his orders is entitled during such delay only to retired pay. A retired officer when not assigned to active duty enjoys, as it were, a permanent leave status at a rate of pay fixed by law. When his detachment from active duty, as in this case, operates to change his status from that of a retired officer assigned to active duty, he reverts to this permanent leave status, and an order purporting to change this permanent leave status to that of the leave status of an officer on active duty is without effect to continue him in the right to full active duty pay for any part of the time.

##### Travel Pay for Enlisted Men of Navy.

Enlisted men discharged since Nov. 11, 1918, by special orders of the Secretary of the Navy to permit their appointment as officers in the Naval Reserve Force are not entitled to five cents per mile from place of discharge to their home or place of enlistment as provided in the Acts of Feb. 28, 1919, and July 11, 1919.

##### Commutation While on Sick Leave.

An officer of the Navy who is formally detached from a ship ceases to be on sea duty and also ceases to be on "field duty." Therefore, while on leave and in the hospital subsequent to the expiration of his leave, he is not entitled to commutation of quarters, heat and light as provided in the Act of April 16, 1918.

##### Uniform Gratuity for N.N.V.

An officer of the Naval Reserve Force transferred from the National Naval Volunteers under the Act of July 1, 1918, is entitled under the Act of July 11, 1918, to the uniform gratuity of \$150 less any gratuity he

may have received from the state since enrollment in the National Naval Volunteers.

##### Additional Pay for Retired Enlisted Man.

Under date of Aug. 9 the Secretary of War wrote the Comptroller: "May a retired man who, under the provision of the Act of July 9, 1918, has been awarded a Distinguished Service Medal in lieu of the Certificate of Merit previously issued to him, draw as part of his retired pay three-fourths of the additional pay based upon the award of the Distinguished Service Medal to which he is entitled during his active service?" In reply the Comptroller states "that additional payments to holders of the Distinguished Service Medal should not be counted as a part of their active duty pay to determine their retired pay."

##### Warrant Officers of the Coast Guard.

Warrant officers of the U.S. Coast Guard, under the Act of July 1, 1918, are entitled to only such additional allowances and increases in former allowances as are authorized for warrant officers in the Navy for the period of the existing emergency, and does not apply so as to entitle said officers to the same allowance to which warrant officers in the Navy are entitled in time of peace. And a warrant officer of the Coast Guard is entitled to increases in allowances allowed to warrant officers in the Navy only in case he was entitled under former laws to the basic allowance upon which the increase was granted.

##### Termination of Current Enlistment.

To determine a point as to the payment of the \$60 bonus to men of the Navy the Secretary made the following inquiry on Aug. 15: "In the case of members of the Naval Reserve Force who have been discharged therefrom since Feb. 24, 1919, and who immediately re-enlisted in the Navy for a period of four years, when will their 'current enlistment or term of service' terminate within the meaning of the Act of Feb. 24, 1919, authorizing the payment of \$60 at any time they are hereafter discharged, 'but not later than the termination of the current enlistment or term of service'?" The Comptroller states in reply that the "current enlistment or term of service" is "the period covered by the contract of enrollment in effect at the time the law was enacted . . . but when no right exists as in these cases in which no actual separation from the naval service has resulted . . . no payment is authorized." The Secretary of the Navy also asked: "In the case of members of the Regular Navy whose current enlistment in which they were serving on Feb. 24, 1919, has expired and before expiration was extended for a period of one, two, three or four years, when will their 'current enlistment' expire?" The Comptroller replies that:

"An agreement to extend an enlistment is not a contract for a new enlistment, but for the extension of the then existing contract of enlistment. . . . The period covered by an extension of an enlistment is to be considered as a part of the 'current enlistment or term of service' within the meaning of section 1406 of the Act of Feb. 24, 1919, and that upon discharge from the extension the enlisted man acquires the right to the discharge gratuity."

##### Value of Commuted Rations.

The Act of July 11, 1919, fixes the value of a commuted ration for officers, midshipmen and enlisted men of the Navy at sixty-eight cents until the close of the fiscal year 1921, only. The Comptroller gives this decision in answer to a letter from the Secretary of the Navy requesting a decision as to whether the act mentioned above fixed the value of a commuted ration at sixty-eight cents in lieu of forty cents as provided in Section 1585, Revised Statutes, as amended by the Act of Oct. 6, 1917.

##### Army Field Clerks Property.

The Comptroller approves of a decision written by the Auditor that Army field clerks are officers (though not commissioned) of the Army within the meaning of the Act of July 9, 1918, and are entitled to have their private property replaced or the damage thereto or its value recouped, when same is lost, damaged, or destroyed (as in the instant case) in being transhipped from the S.S. Northern Pacific, which stranded off Fire Island, to Hoboken, N.J., and as provided in said act.

#### NOTES OF THE AIR SERVICE.

##### Seek to Reach Fliers Decorated by Britain.

We have been requested by the British Air Attaché, Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton, British Embassy, Washington, D.C., to request that all Royal Air Force officers and other ranks now resident in the United States, or its overseas possessions, who have been awarded the Distinguished Flying Cross or the Air Force Cross, and who are not yet in possession of same, should communicate without delay to Commodore Charlton at the above address in order that arrangements may be made for the due presentation of the decorations. This also applies to officers of the U.S. Army or Navy Air Services who are similarly entitled to the decorations but who have been demobilized and therefore not necessarily in communication with the authorities in this matter.

##### Naval Reserve Fliers Desire to Serve.

Aviators who served during the war in the Reserve Force are filing applications at the Navy Department for appointment as temporary ensigns in the Regular Navy. It is estimated that before Sept. 10 upwards of 200 applications for appointment will have been received. Applications are being filed in the Bureau of Navigation and from statements of some of the fliers it would appear that they are very anxious to experience the wider usefulness for the training they received during the war in the Navy during peace time.

##### Radio Training for Aeronautics.

A six months' radio course requiring at least three hours a day has been initiated by the Army Air Service in accordance with plans for vocational and educational training for the purpose of further training men attached to depot and service squadrons for radio duty. It aims to prepare the men with the proper qualifications for duty as radio operator mechanics and mechanic-operators until such a time as a radio training center is established. The qualifications necessary for the personnel to be assigned to duty with field radio detachments are not difficult and embrace reading buzzer code for ten minutes, reading blinker code, sending code for ten minutes, examination in elementary electricity, erection of field stations, etc. The course will, of necessity, be very practical, only such theoretical grounding being given as is absolutely essential to grasping the subject under consideration.

#### FARRAGUT MEMORIAL WINDOW.

Rear Admiral John C. Watson, U.S.N., retired, chairman of the Farragut Memorial Window Committee, in a circular letter to graduates of the Naval Academy, says:

"It will be remembered that in the spring of 1913 the Naval Academy Graduates' Association decided to erect in the chapel of the Naval Academy a stained glass window to the memory of Admiral Farragut. The design has been finally selected and approved and a contract for the erection has been signed with the Gorham Company of New York. Work was delayed during the war on account of the difficulty of securing glass and workmen. Recently a large order of glass has been delivered and that work is proceeding satisfactorily.

"The funds in the hands of the committee now amount to \$7,217.58. About \$3,000 more is needed to bring the project to a conclusion. By direction of the association, subscriptions can be received only from graduates of the Naval Academy. A majority of these have contributed, but additional contributions are asked to raise the deficit. Classes graduating since 1917 have not heretofore been appealed to. These latter classes are not too late to share in the work, which is intended as a gift of love from the graduates to their alma mater."

Checks should be made payable to "Farragut Window Committee" and sent to Comdr. C. T. Jewell, U.S.N., treasurer, 2135 R street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

#### U.S. NAVY TO ENTER BALLOON RACE.

The U.S. Navy will enter three crews in a free balloon duration race under the auspices of the Missouri Aeronautical Society, scheduled to start from the organization's field at St. Louis on Sept. 26. The Missouri society operated a balloon school during the war and has offered silver trophies for contestants in order to stimulate interest in military aeronautics. Acting Secretary Roosevelt announced on Aug. 26 that he had accepted the invitation from the society and that three Navy crews would be chosen from three different Naval Air stations. This, he said, would arouse competition within the Navy as well as among the different entrants as a whole. The conditions of the contest require all crews to be made up of Regular or Reserve Army or Navy pilots. Balloons of 40,000 cubic feet capacity, inflated with a refined coal gas, will be used.

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## "REFORM" AND U.S. ARMY SCHOOLS.

Officers of the U.S. Army, who through experience have an intimate knowledge of the thoroughness and efficiency of the Army schools, are giving much thought these days to the responses to the question of Senator Chamberlain at the hearings before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 28 as to the advisability of reform in the curriculum at West Point, and a change from a purely military education at the U.S. Military Academy to one part military and part academic. The Army officer who came up through West Point believes the Academy should be as little disturbed, aside from the necessary expansion of its curriculum because of war experiences, as is possible. There does not appear to be any enthusiasm over the suggestion of Secretary of War Baker that refinement might come through an admixture of the military and the academic by sending cadets out for one or more years to civilian institutions of learning. An officer of the General Staff, speaking of the apprehension of some persons that the school system of the Army is not all it should be, and of the fears of others that the Army will not take advantage of the lessons of the war, said:

"While this is an age of 'refinements,' it should be borne in mind that the educational system of the Army has been devised to insure continuity and progression of instruction from the time an officer is commissioned and to avoid duplication of instruction in different schools. It is devised to teach a common doctrine for making war, and thus insure against misunderstanding between arms and services as to their duties both in war and in peace. The U.S. Military Academy stands as the greatest institution of its kind in the world and I hope that 'reform' will not be its portion, that is along lines such as we have heard suggested in the Senate committee hearings. The Academy should continue, as in the past, to give students the best fundamental education with a basic military training, and maintain a standard in the Army for ideas of discipline, honor and patriotism. Special service schools must be maintained for each arm and service requiring them, to which all officers upon first being commissioned would be sent to prepare them for the efficient performance of their duties as second lieutenants in the arm or service to which they are assigned. These schools will also teach all that pertains specially to the particular arm or service to include the highest unit comprised exclusively of that arm or service. It is expected that these special schools will be the experimental laboratory for the development and testing of arms and equipment and of the tactics and methods of warfare as pertains to the particular specialty.

"To the School of the Line will be sent officers from all arms and services for instruction in the use of all combined in warfare. The General Staff School is for the instruction of officers selected from the graduates of the School of the Line for advanced instruction in the duties of the General Staff of divisions, corps and arms. These two schools teach those things which pertain essentially to combat. The General Staff College, the highest school in the Army educational system, has been devised to teach selected officers, eventually those selected from the graduates of the General Staff School, the duties of the General Staff as regards the War Department and large expeditionary forces. It is an educational institution and not a part of the General Staff. The war has given many lessons on the necessity for greater knowledge of the part of the Staff in the mobili-

zation of the resources of a nation in war. Formerly the Army concerned itself essentially with the mobilization of the man power only. These are some of the lessons to be studied at the General Staff College in the training of officers for the more important General Staff duties.

"Such is the school system of the Army, and to me it is as complete as it can be made. It takes cognizance of the lessons of the war and all the specialties developed during four years of hostilities, the most stupendous the world has ever known. We are training officers and men for war, and in that training there is no place for 'isms' such as have affected the general educational schemes of the country, and, in many instances, rather localized them. Perhaps a deeper study of psychology for our cadets might not be injurious, at least I see no particular harm that could follow such a study. But war is war and on the education of the officers of our Army to make war depend the fortunes of the nation. I have a fear that in this apparent movement for experimentation there is a danger that in making a 'broad-gauge man' we may miss making him a warrior."

## THE AIR RACE AND THE ARMY.

It has been the fashion of the civilian advocates of the establishment in this country of a Department of Aeronautics, that would take control of Service fliers and matériel out of the Army and Navy Departments, to picture the condition of aeronautics in the United States in very somber colors. The personnel of our Air Services, these civilians maintained, had few opportunities for flying to keep up to the condition of alertness demanded by a proper air service and the machines used by them were usually described as totally unfit for use. Yet the completion of the New York-Toronto air race of Aug. 24-29 shows the reverse of these alleged conditions to be the case, for both the officers of the Regular and emergency armies taking part in it were leaders in the race, a former lieutenant in the emergency Army being the winner, and the Army machines used came through this grilling test with firmly established honors. Nor was there any experimental atmosphere about the race or its results. For it is generally conceded that the event from beginning to end was one of the most successful tests of airplanes ever made under peace-time conditions.

As the record stood when this was written three former lieutenants of the Army Air Service stood first, second and third in the list of thirty starters who finished the race, B. W. Maynard, H. H. George and D. B. Gish, the fourth man in order of finishing being Col. G. C. Brant of the Regular Army. Major R. Schroeder and Sergt. C. B. Coombs, well known in Army aviation work, finished ninth and tenth in order; and the record stood complete as having been established by Americans in American-made machines driven by American-designed motors. The success achieved by the DeHaviland-4 machine driven by the Liberty motor included endurance as well as speed. Of the nineteen DH-4's entered in the race fourteen finished, or approximately seventy-three per cent. Since it was stated by the chairman in charge of the arrangements for the race in this country that the average number of automobiles which remain to the finish in a hard road race is thirty per cent, it is apparent that the much criticized DeHaviland-4 stood up uncommonly well throughout the race. Maynard averaged 134 miles an hour, flying for a short stretch at the rate of 176 miles an hour, his motor functioning at approximately 1,825 revolutions a minute all the way and needing no adjustments. The weather during the race was unusually bad, yet when it was over only one casualty had occurred, one of the aviators suffering a broken arm. It is to be doubted that at the present time either Great Britain, France or Italy could make a better showing than the United States has done in a flying contest so severe as our New York-Toronto race. Certain it is that neither our Army Air Service personnel nor our Army airplanes are in the parlous condition so often described by those influences which want to take Service aviation out of the control of the Army and Navy, where militarily it belongs.

## WHY MEN ENLIST IN THE SERVICE.

A desire for self-improvement, both mental and physical, has been the predominant motive impelling many recruits to join the new peace-time Army, according to a careful record kept by Col. A. V. P. Anderson, stationed at Greensboro, N.C. The figures compiled for North Carolina, if they can be taken as a criterion of the general attitude throughout the country, show that American youths are beginning to understand the necessity of starting life with a sound body, a knowledge of some useful work and a capacity to perform that work. A substantial mental foundation and the broadening influence of varied association are also deemed helpful by these young men who have given up other occupations to join the colors. The Army officer who writes thus continues:

"That the training offered by the Army in its manifold vocations proved a magnet of great attraction to many is evidenced by the fact that of the 227 enlistments in the Greensboro district in the last month 184 said they were entering the Army in order to take advantage of the educational opportunities. The subjects they desired to pursue were many, but each one of these 184 had a definite educational aim.

"The desire to learn a trade brought sixty men into

the Army, twenty-two others wanted to become automobile mechanics, fourteen were anxious to become aviation mechanics, four desired to learn flying, while others wished to qualify in the following branches: Machinery, radio-telegraphy, pharmacy, typewriting, photography, electricity and carpentry. Other reasons given by recruits denoted that every phase of Army life makes its direct appeal. The desire to travel urged twenty-two, three enlisted to save money, one had retirement in view after long service, while eight wanted to improve themselves physically. In addition to these fifteen desired military training, twenty-four liked the military service, five wanted an outdoor life and ten were impelled into the mounted Service by their love of horses. Of the applicants eighty-four men had seen previous service, mainly war service, and every one of these stated that he had derived benefit from the Army; fifty-six saying that the most noticeable improvement was in their physical condition. Others became more experienced on the handling of men, had cultivated more thrifty habits, had become more responsible in character and had the broadening influence of association with other men. Due to their war-time duties few spoke of direct educational improvement, as the present opportunities for training along educational lines were not general during active operations."

## MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS NOT ABSORBED.

When Major Gen. George W. Burr, Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic of the General Staff, appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 19 he stated that "the Motor Transport Corps has been put under my jurisdiction. Before that it was under another division of the General Staff." He added later: "During the past week the Secretary issued an order transferring it to my division, as it was supposed that the Motor Transport Corps belonged with the rest of transportation, more particularly pertained to the Service of Supply rather than to troops." The testimony of General Burr, it develops, was due to a misinterpretation of an action of the Secretary which did not have in view the transfer to Purchase, Storage and Traffic. The action was not an order, but directed simply in accordance with legislation, which in the Army Appropriation Act for the fiscal year provides that Motor Transport shall be a separate staff corps, and as such it was removed from the jurisdiction of the Director of the Operations Division. On the staff graphic chart the corps was erroneously placed under the Director of the Purchase, Storage and Traffic Division. The statement of General Burr and the error in the graphic chart being called to the attention of the department, a memorandum was issued on Aug. 22 by the acting chief of the Co-ordination Section. This directed that paragraph (c) of General Order No. 80, W.D. 1918, be rescinded. The paragraph reads: "Army Operations Division—The design, production, procurement, reception, storage, maintenance and replacement of all motor vehicles," which shall be under the cognizance and control of the Operations Division. The memorandum further states that "the graphic chart forming part of this order (No. 80) is amended so as to omit the Motor Transport Branch from the Operations Division." The graphic chart shows, as amended, that the Motor Transport Corps is a corps directly under the Chief of Staff, taking its place alongside the Air Service, Tank Corps, etc.

## U.S. NAVAL RESERVE CALLED TO CONFERENCE.

Orders have gone out from the Navy Department calling into a conference at the Navy Department on Sept. 22 at ten a.m., officers of the Naval Reserve Force. The conference will be composed of one or more officers from each naval district and its purpose is to discuss the organization of the United States Naval Reserve Force as to how it can co-operate with the naval service in order to advance the Service as a whole. Suggestions and recommendations which are advanced for consideration of the conference are to be submitted in writing. The gathering of the Naval Reserve officers has in view the forthcoming hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on the reorganization of the Navy and the establishing of a permanent policy. Since the Reserve Force co-operated so thoroughly with the Navy during the war and gained much experience, it is considered advisable that representative officers shall give the benefit of their experience and observations during hostilities toward bringing about such changes as will prove of advantage to the Service.

## DEMobilIZATION OF SCATTERED ARMY OFFICES.

In furtherance of the purpose to demobilize some of the scattered offices handling Army business in various parts of the country and to cut down the cost of rentals wherever possible, the head of each bureau, operating service or department of the War Department was on Aug. 23 instructed to submit to The Adjutant General, not later than Sept. 1, a report showing: The location of every office maintained by that bureau, operating service or department in any city or town in the United States; the purpose for which the office is maintained; the space occupied and the amount of rental paid for each office; the personnel, officers and clerks maintained in each office and in what capacity. Also the approximate date each office may be relinquished; and the feasibility of removing each office to the nearest cantonment. Where such removal is regarded as impracticable a complete statement of the reasons therefor will be given.



# DISCHARGE OF EMERGENCY ENLISTED MEN.

Instructions are being sent to each department commander, and to commanding officers in continental limits of the United States, not under their jurisdiction, as follows: Each organization commander will take action with a view to discharging, in accordance with current instructions, by Sept. 30, all men enlisted or drafted for the emergency who are physically eligible for discharge and who are not in confinement awaiting trial or serving sentence by court-martial. No man of this class will be retained in Service after that date unless it has been definitely determined in each individual case that he cannot be spared or replaced by an available enlisted man of the Regular Army, or, under existing authority, by a civilian; or unless he has requisition in writing to remain temporarily in service or is included in the Medical Corps personnel surplus for transfer to a general hospital, as provided in The Adjutant General's Office telegram of Aug. 15. Not later than Oct. 10, report will be made to The Adjutant General, showing for the date of Sept. 30, the number of enlisted men in each regiment and other separate units not constituting a part of a regiment, classified as follows: Men enlisted or drafted for the period of emergency; men who have been recalled to active service from the Regular Army Reserve; men who have enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, and who by Dec. 31, 1919, will have completed the period of active service prescribed to make them eligible for furlough to the Reserve; men who enlisted prior to April 2, 1917, and who will not have become eligible for furlough to the Reserve by Dec. 31, 1919; men who enlisted subsequent to Feb. 28, 1919, for one year and those who enlisted for three years. Where emergency men are retained after Sept. 30, full explanation will be made as to the necessity for same and an estimate will be given as to the date when all such men can be dispensed with. There will be no relaxation of effort to discharge these men and report will be rendered when all have been discharged.

# COUNCIL OF NATIONAL DEFENSE TO PRESERVE RECORDS.

The following statement is made by Grosvenor B. Clarkson, Director of the United States Council of National Defense: "By order of President Wilson, the files and records of the War Industries Board and of the Committee on Public Information have been transferred to the United States Council of National Defense. The War Industries Board was originally created by the council, and remained under its direction for nearly a year. Since the records deal in such a vital way with the American industrial and economic capacity for war, they are naturally reassigned to the council; which, as a permanent body, is charged by the Congressional act creating it with the co-ordination of industries and resources for the national security and welfare. It is the intent that these and similar war records shall, as material bearing directly upon the national defense, be carefully studied and catalogued by the council, not only to preserve in the most coherent form the lessons learned from the war on the industrial and economic side, but to make the data quickly and effectively available against future emergency. It is also the intent to make the records available to American business wherever proper to do so, though, of course, all confidential information given to the council and the War Industries Board throughout the war days will be scrupulously safeguarded. The Director of the Council has initiated steps to organize these records for their most efficient use. With regard to the Committee on Public Information records, the council logically falls heir to these files under the duty charged upon it by the Congress to bring about the creation of relations which will render possible, in time of need, the immediate concentration and utilization of the resources of the nation."

# PROPOSED MEDICAL BULLETIN OF THE AIR SERVICE.

Secretary of War Baker has addressed a communication to the Speaker of the House asking that Congress authorize the publication of what would be known as the Bulletin of the Air Medical Service, the suggestion that such a publication be issued having been made to the Secretary by the War Plans Division of the General Staff. It would be issued quarterly and circulated at government expense. In his communication Secretary Baker says: "In requesting authority for the publication of this bulletin the Director of Air Service states that as a result of the studies and experiments made by the medical officers on duty with the Air Service, especially those at the Medical Research Laboratory, much valuable information is now ready for publication. These investigations are resulting in the development of many important matters pertaining to aviation, and it is necessary that medical officers attached to the Air Service be kept in constant touch with developments in this new and important phase of aviation. Developments are so rapid and so much information is coming in that it is not considered in the best interest of the Service to embody such material in a book, as such a book would require frequent revision. It is believed that this publication would best be in a form similar to the United States Naval Medical Bulletin, now being printed by the Government printing office." No definite action has yet been taken in the matter.

# RECRUITING FOR THE A.E.F.

Recruiting for the American E.F. in Europe will be resumed immediately for Infantry and Signal Corps only under provisions of Circular 224, War Dept., 1919, and with the further provision that such men may be enlisted for one or three years. Men so recruited will not be retained on duty at the present stations, but will be sent immediately upon enlistment or upon expiration of re-enlistment furloughs to overseas replacement depot, Camp Meade. Telephone operators and repair men, expert radio operators and telephone linemen are especially desired for the Signal Corps.

# FAILURE OF ALLIED STAR SHELLS.

"If ever the Germans were superior in any article of war material, that article was surely star shells," says the United Service Gazette of London. "This superiority was keenly felt at the battle of Jutland, while our attack upon Zeebrugge was carried out in the glare of German star shells. For some reason or other the Allies could not produce an effective star shell, and this deficiency was greatly felt by our forces. After considerable experiments it was considered that the problem had at last been solved, and there being urgent necessity for supplementing the use of searchlights which were non-effective on cloudy air-raid nights, it was decided to introduce an anti-aircraft star shell that would serve the

purpose of searchlights above the clouds, and so illuminate enemy aircraft to the advantage of our airmen and gunners. The result of the trial, however, was most disappointing, for not only were ground observers unable to discern the target, in the shape of an airplane, but the airmen, who also could not 'spot' the target, were inclined to be panicky in using the new shell, as its only result was to illuminate objects on the ground. Thus by an accident a fairly useful illuminant was discovered for ground targets; developments were slow, and the war ended without the aid of a really effective star shell on the side of the Entente Allies."

# VETERAN OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD WAR.

The idea of the Veteran Officers' Association of the World War was conceived by a number of officers of different branches of the Service in France, to consolidate and co-ordinate the ideas and experiences of the individual officers on subjects of general interest to the Service, and the association has been formed not only "for the purpose of perpetuating the memories of the Great War, but to look to the future; to compile the experiences and ideas of every possible individual officer relative to the numerous subjects of vital interest to every officer, and to co-ordinate and promulgate the same for the benefit of the Service." The association is open to anyone who served as an officer in the Great War, whether Regular, Reserve, National Army or National Guard. The association declares that experiences gained in the Great War must be the foundation for the future, and that probably a large percentage of these officers will again be called on for active service in war sooner or later, for "there was never a more critical period in the history of our country than there is to-day, and there are more vital problems facing the officers of to-day and the officers of to-morrow on whose shoulders the burden of the national defense must fall."

# REUNION OF OLD HICKORY (30TH) DIVISION.

The first reunion of the Old Hickory (30th) Division, A.E.F., has been arranged for Sept. 29-30 at Greenville, S.C. The headquarters of the Divisional Association, which has the reunion in charge, will be in Textile Hall, where all facilities for registration, securing the official lapel button, meal tickets and general information will be available. Among the attractions on the program will be a parade on Sept. 29, airplane flights, a football game, dancing and receptions each night. Music will be furnished by the 48th Infantry band from Camp Jackson, the Coast Artillery band from Fort Moultrie and the 17th Infantry band from Chattanooga. President Wilson will be invited to address the veterans, as also Major Gen. Edward M. Lewis, U.S.A., who commanded the division in France; Brig. Gen. S. L. Faison, Brig. Gen. L. D. Tyson, Governors Cooper, of South Carolina; Bickett, of North Carolina, and Roberts, of Tennessee. The Divisional Association now has nearly 17,000 members, and all who served with the division have been cordially invited to attend the reunion whether in civilian garb or in the United States uniform. Frank P. Bowen, of Knoxville, Tenn., is secretary of the association.

# NAVY TO AID VESSELS ON GREAT LAKES.

Instructions were given by the Navy Department on Aug. 22 for the inauguration of a Great Lakes patrol to assist vessels navigating those waters. The project embraces the detailing of a large vessel to operations on each of the lakes, though only four could be detailed at this time of the shortage of suitable craft. Eventually, should the Coast Guard be retained permanently in the Navy, new mine sweepers will compose the Great Lakes patrol. On account of the engagement of the sweepers in removing the North Sea mine barrage, only two sweepers can be spared for the lakes this fall. The orders issued on Aug. 22 detail the mine sweepers Owl and Pigeon. Assisting them will be the sea-going tug Tadousac and the Coast Guard cutter Morrill, and all will be in charge of officers thoroughly trained in coast patrol work. It is expected that the patrol will be in operation about Sept. 15 and will continue until navigation closes. Coincident with the patrol of the lakes to aid vessels in distress and to save life and property, the ships will assist the Department of Commerce in the enforcement of the navigation and motor boat laws.

# NAVY RADIO PLAN OPPOSED.

Strong opposition to the proposed plan of the Navy Department to obtain control of all trans-oceanic radio equipment was developed at a hearing held before the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs on Aug. 28. Representatives of commercial radio companies as well as representatives of business associations objected to the continuation of the present control of the Navy during times of peace. Oscar K. Davis, secretary of the National Foreign Export Association, criticized naval control of radio and cable communication in the Pacific on the grounds that transmission of messages between the Pacific Coast and the Orient was being delayed more than a week. George McK. McClellan, representative of the Honolulu Chamber of Commerce, also opposed the retention of trans-oceanic communication by the Navy Department, declaring that under the present management facilities for the transmission of commercial messages are congested to such an extent that the cable and wireless communication is rendered almost as slow as the mails.

# ARMY FLIES TO STAY IN U.S. POSSESSIONS.

Information received at Air Service headquarters indicates that the Air Service stations in Hawaii, the Philippines and the Canal Zone will not be abolished as was anticipated for a time after the promulgation of War Department Circular No. 350 ordering discharge of all emergency officers after Sept. 30. The passage by the House of Senate bill 2622 on Aug. 29 removed all doubt from the minds of Army officers that the measure would eventually become law, and that such emergency officers as are needed in these projects might be retained indefinitely. All temporary fliers who are to be withdrawn from the Philippines, Hawaii and the Canal Zone have already received their orders to return to the United States. Those who have not received orders to return will be kept at these stations.

# HEARINGS ON NAVY REORGANIZATION.

Hearings before the House Committee on Naval Affairs on matters pertaining to a permanent naval policy, which have been deferred because of the absence of Secretary Daniels, are scheduled to begin on Oct. 6. It is expected that the Secretary will be heard on the plans

he has evolved for reorganization on a peace basis the first day, and that all the admirals who have been on active duty overseas during the war will follow. A feature, will, it is expected, be the introduction of the Secretary's plans for the extension of the selection law to all grades.

# ARMY FILMS, PLATES AND PRINTS WANTED.

There are scattered throughout the Service many kodak films and plates depicting the activities of the Army in the United States, abroad and in our foreign possessions. This material covers a period of many years, extending back to dates before the activities of the Photographic Section of the Signal Corps commenced. These photos are of great value to the War Department for historical purposes and, incidentally, for the use of the Recruiting Service or other instrumentalities of the War Department. With a view to preserving these photos and the official use of them as the War Department desires, The Adjutant General requests co-operation of all officers in the Service. Films, plates and prints depicting activities of the Army should be forwarded to the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, with such descriptive matter as will identify the photos as to personnel, military unit, place and date.

# 30,000 AMERICAN TROOPS IN FRANCE.

Ten thousand American E.F. troops are held in France to guard 40,000 Germans who were taken prisoners by American forces during the Great War and who cannot be returned to Germany until the treaty of peace has been ratified by three Powers, according to a dispatch from Paris to the New York Times. The monthly cost of this duty to the U.S. Government is estimated to be not far from \$1,000,000 per month. The number of German prisoners in France held by the British number about 250,000, for which 60,000 British soldiers are employed as guards. The release of these prisoners was expected when the peace treaty was signed, but France is unwilling that this be done until the ratification of the treaty has been consummated. It was estimated that when General Pershing sailed for the United States on Sept. 1 about 30,000 miscellaneous American troops were left in France.

# NEW GROUP OF FLIGHT SURGEONS, U.S.A.

The necessity for creating a new group of flight surgeons for the Air Service of the Army has arisen since the old group is practically all discharged, the new surgeons being picked from the Regular Medical Corps. A class of seventeen recently completed their course of instruction at the Medical Research Laboratory, New York, and a new class of twelve will terminate their course on Sept. 15. A third class of ten may be assigned and it is then expected that the Air Service will have its needs for flight surgeons supplied for some time to come. Nearly all these student officers have succeeded in passing the physical examination for flying, and it is hoped that the successful ones will proceed at the proper time with their flying training and ultimately receive their ratings. The advantage to the Air Service of having a group of these medical officers qualified as pilots has been conceded.

# LIEUTENANT GENERALCY FOR MAJ. GEN. E. H. CROWDER.

The bill, S. 2867, introduced in the Senate on Aug. 22 by Senator Knox, of Pennsylvania, to authorize the President, when Major General Crowder retires, to place him on the retired list of the Army as a lieutenant general reads: "Be it enacted, etc., That in view of the long and faithful services of Major Gen. E. H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the U.S. Army, and especially his conspicuous services as Provost Marshal General in conjunction with the various state and territorial executives and the local and district boards in the execution of the Selective Service law, the President is hereby authorized, when that officer retires, to place him on the retired list of the Army as a lieutenant general, with the pay and emoluments of that grade, and to grant him a commission in accordance with such advanced rank."

# DEMobilIZATION OF 1ST DIVISION, U.S.A.

After the parade of the 1st Division, Regular Army, in Washington on Sept. 16, following the parade in New York on Sept. 10, the division will be returned to Camp Meade, Admiral, Md., for distribution and shipment to the proper demobilization centers for discharge. All men will be discharged at Camp Meade for states of Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia, Delaware and District of Columbia, Pennsylvania, Ohio, and southern peninsula of Michigan who are entitled to discharge. For the purpose of effecting these discharges, the commanding general, Camp Sherman, Ohio, has been directed to transfer to Camp Meade, to arrive not later than Sept. 10, the personnel necessary to establish temporarily at Camp Meade a demobilization group capable of discharging men of the 1st Division for the above states.

# AIR UNITS OPERATING ON BORDER.

The following Air Service units of the U.S. Army are now operating as border patrol flights: McAllen, Texas, Headquarters A flight, 8th Aero Squadron; Laredo, Texas; B flight, 8th Aero Squadron; Marfa, Texas, A flight, 11th Aero Squadron; El Paso, Headquarters 1st Bombing Group, Headquarters and B flight, 11th Aero Squadron, Headquarters and B flight, 96th Aero Squadron; Douglas, Ariz., A flight, 96th Aero Squadron.

# RECRUITING FOR ARMY AT SCHOOLS DISAPPROVED.

A proposal to conduct a recruiting campaign in the educational institutions made by the Director of the Tank Corps was, on Aug. 27, disapproved by Secretary Baker. It was decided that such recruiting would tend to have a disturbing influence on the academic work of students. The Secretary also considered it inadvisable to allot educational institutions to a particular arm as its special field for recruiting.

# UPTON CEASES TO BE DEMobilIZATION CENTER.

The War Department has announced that hereafter no officers or enlisted men will be sent to Camp Upton for discharge and that camp will then cease to function as a general demobilization center. Troops heretofore sent to Camp Upton for demobilization will after above date be sent to Camp Dix. Camp Upton will continue to demobilize special casual companies.



## OPENING OF GENERAL STAFF COLLEGE.

Formal Exercises on Sept. 3.

An event of historical moment in the annals of the U.S. Army was marked by the opening exercises of the General Staff College, at Washington, D.C., Sept. 3. The exercises included the invocation by Chaplain Hal C. Head, U.S.A.; an introductory address by Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, the commandant; address by Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, and Secretary of War Baker and benediction by Chaplain James E. Duffy, U.S.A.

In his address General March said:

"The opening of the General Staff College as the logical successor of the old War College, marks the transition from the old order of things to the new. This group of instructors and officers of the student class are all marked men; men who have served with distinction during the war with Germany, and have had important duties in connection with the development and success of our Army program. The War Department plan contemplates using the experience of this class in war to start the Staff College on modern lines; to put at the disposal of the Army what has been learned under the stress of war; to lay a firm foundation upon which to build a modern institution which will be the last word in the military training of selected officers as a preparation for high command and General Staff work in war. It is unnecessary for me to call upon you for your best efforts in connection with the development of this course. The fact of your selection indicates that the War Department has found you always willing and able to cope with the military problems which have confronted you.

"You enter upon your duties at a time when public opinion is disturbed concerning military education and training. Assaults have been made upon the system at West Point; at the Leavenworth Schools; and upon the general system which has produced Regular Army officers in the past. We, who know so well the value of the West Point training not only to the Army, but to the country at large; who know how splendidly the Leavenworth training laid the foundation for the successful work done by the graduates of that institution during the war, and who realize how the handful of Regulars scattered throughout the great army, which was organized during this war, leavened the whole mass, are impatient of such wholesale and destructive criticism. No system of education and training, however, can stand still and be successful. It must change and improve to meet changing conditions. The test of war alters theoretical requirements and develops new methods and ideas which must be incorporated in any system which aims at being up-to-date and successful. The scheme now adopted by the War Department aims to take advantage of all we have learned in the war; to meet intelligent criticism fairly and squarely; to carefully consider all ideas which may be advanced, from whatever source, for the improvement of existing conditions; to discard those that are faulty, and to profit by those that are constructive and valuable.

## What Students Can Do.

"A substantial part of your course will be a study of and training in General Staff Work. The old General Staff organization which existed before the war was conspicuous largely by its entire inadequacy to perform General Staff work in the proper sense of that word. A General Staff organization, in any well organized army, rests upon certain fundamental principles. It inevitably divides into a number of sections, which different armies call by different names but which cover substantially the same duties and responsibilities. But whatever their titles, any modern General Staff will consist of an operations division, a supply division, an intelligence division, and a division studying the general strategic problems affecting the army as a whole and the nation itself in its relations to other nations; and including education and training in the broadest sense of those terms. The narrower limits of General Staff work for an army in the theater of operations, are not, however, essentially different in principle and fundamentals from the great sub-divisions of the War Department General Staff which I have indicated; and it is contemplated as a part of your course, that the heads of divisions of the General Staff should work in the closest co-operation with the scheme of instruction here evolved, giving in detail and by lectures or personal conferences the character and scope of their separate activities, and the reasons which were the determining factors in the evolution of the present scheme of organization.

"In connection with your work here, this group of officers can perform a valuable service to the country, in crystallizing Army thought in the direction of a sound military policy. The essentials of such a policy are simple and concrete. The insistence on details not fundamental in character gives to civilians, and to Congress, the idea that the Army is divided against itself; and divided we fall. You can do much to further a get-together policy between the different arms of the Service; an avoidance of inter-arm strife, usually based on a scramble for promotion; and can help to establish firmly for all time the principle that efficiency must be the sole reason for success and advancement; not pull nor old age. We are entering upon a period where the unrest prevalent throughout the world makes imperative a broad vision of the military problems which may confront the Government. In working out a military policy which will permit the United States to solve such problems, the training of officers as is here contemplated has an important part. We are not likely, in the future, to have the opportunity to give such advanced training while a war is in progress; secure behind such a wall of defense as was built by our Allies in this war. Let us all, therefore, throw ourselves into the development of a modern army; well balanced, well trained, capable of rapid expansion; and with the unity of purpose and devotion to duty and to country, which has so strongly characterized our Army in the present war."

Secretary of War Baker in his address dwelt upon the educational side of the American Army and said that the success of the A.E.F. University established in France after the armistice should henceforth be the inspiration of the Army and the nation. The ideals which had been grasped through experiences of the war, he continued, were bound to give the people a new and broader and more intimate knowledge of the Regular Army and he bespoke the interest of all the officers in making known to the people through the greater usefulness of the Army and its broadening influence upon the lives of those men in the commissioned personnel and in the ranks the fine accomplishments inherent in a Service such as the Army has become. He bespoke a life-long affection and interest in the Army when he shall have returned to his private employments and expressed the

hope that nothing would ever mar the brilliance of the record which had been won by the Army in the war.

Following the benediction the visitors, who included nearly all the high ranking officers on duty in Washington, the faculty and the students had an opportunity of meeting the Secretary, the Chief of Staff, and Representative Julius Kahn, of California, chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs.

## U.S. NAVY'S NEW TYPE RAILWAY MOUNT.

Tests with most satisfactory results were made early this month at the Navy's new proving ground at Dahlgren, Va., of a new U.S. Navy type of fourteen-inch railway mount, Mark II, designed for use in high angle ranging work, and as a mobile mount for proving ground use.

This mount was evolved by the Bureau of Ordnance, Navy Department, of which Rear Admiral Ralph Parle is chief, to meet conditions requiring rapid shifting from one place to another on the battlefield. The Mark I mount, which was used successfully on the west front during the latter months of the war, required about a day's time to prepare for firing, owing to the necessity of digging a pit and constructing a foundation therein to take the recoil load of the gun. The use of this pit also limited the amount of train which could be obtained in any one emplacement, this amount of train being about two and one-half degrees, which was provided on the gun girder to traverse it through this angle.

The Mark II design was gotten up to permit firing from the rails without the necessity of digging a pit and any degree of train could thus be obtained by the use of a circular track. The height of the trunnions was consequently raised so that the gun could be elevated to an angle of forty degrees, and still clear the track. In this position, however, the total height of the gun in a level position was so great that it was not possible to transport it under bridges, through tunnels, etc. To meet this condition it was therefore necessary to provide an elevating arrangement so that the gun could be raised into its firing position and lowered into its transporting position to come inside the clearances specified for French railways. To do this the deck lugs, instead of being rigidly bolted to the gun girder, were mounted on slides inclined at an angle of forty-five degrees, and two hydraulic rams, one on each side, were fitted for raising the gun and its carriage. To secure the carriage or gun girders in both the elevated and lowered positions heavy auxiliary trunnion pins were provided to pin the deck lugs to the gun girders. The firing load and also the dead load were thus transmitted to the gun girders by means of these pins and the slides fitted as described at an angle of forty-five degrees.

The dead load of the whole mount is carried by four sets of trucks with five axles to each truck, thus making a total of twenty axles or forty wheels. The overall wheel base is about eighty-three feet. With the load thus distributed, no reinforcement of the track is necessary. The use of five-wheel trucks involved a new design of equalizing system in order to insure that each axle would carry its share of the load, and this detail had to be worked out by the bureau designers co-operating with the design section of the Baldwin Locomotive Works Company. On the front end of the gun girder gasoline engines are fitted, one to drive a hydraulic pump necessary to elevate the gun to its firing position, and another motor which can be connected either to the winch for traversing the mount along the rails or to an air compressor which is utilized to furnish air pressure for gas ejecting for the operation of the breech mechanism and for assisting the springs in bringing the gun back to battery at high angles of elevation. The counter recoil springs, being the same as used for turret mounts, were naturally not designed strong enough to do this work at the high angle of elevation of forty degrees. In addition to the power-driven hydraulic pump four-hand pumps are supplied as an auxiliary means for elevating the gun to its firing position in case the power system is out of order. Owing to the great weights to be raised, however, this system, although effective for the purpose, is naturally very slow.

## AMENDMENT OF BILL FOR 18,000 OFFICERS.

The House of Representatives, by a practically unanimous vote, on Aug. 29 passed the Senate bill authorizing the Secretary of War to retain in the Army a total of 18,000 officers during the current fiscal year. This action was taken after a strenuous fight by members of the House Military Committee to persuade the House of the necessity for the temporary increase. During the course of the debate, which began the previous day and lasted for several hours, it developed that only one member of the committee, Mr. Quinn, of Mississippi, voted against the measure in the committee. The bill was not passed, however, without being radically amended. As it went to conference there were two important committee amendments and two others inserted by Mr. Greene, of Vermont, and Mr. LaGuardia, of New York, on the floor of the House.

The Senate bill provided that the Secretary of War be authorized "to retain at their temporary grade such officers of the Regular Army as he may deem necessary." The House committee, refusing to grant this authority, cut the provision out of the bill. The other committee amendment, proposed by Mr. LaGuardia, provided that 1,200 officers should be assigned to the Air Service and that no less than eighty-five per cent. of these should be duly qualified fliers.

On the floor of the House Mr. Greene offered an amendment as follows: "Hereafter officers retired for physical disability shall not form a part of the limited retired list." This amendment was accepted upon Mr. Greene's explanation as follows: "The reason for proposing this amendment here and now is simply to take advantage of the text of the bill itself relating to the detail of retired officers, to cure at this time a long-standing complaint against an old statute which is no longer applicable to present circumstances and conditions. Under the old statute the retired list of the Army was divided into two parts, a limited and an unlimited list, and singularly enough the most impracticable part of it is that the limited list provided for the retirement of officers only, first, for physical disability, unless found disqualified upon promotion examination; second, by direction of the President upon reaching the age of sixty-two years; and, third, upon their own application after more than thirty and less than forty years' service. All other officers when retired were placed on the unlimited list. You will see that this prevents the elimination from the active officers' list of officers incapacitated through physical disability at the time when this limited list is already filled up. They have to be carried on full pay on the active list of the Army al-

though doing nothing, until there happens to be a vacancy on the limited list, when they can be retired on three-quarters pay. . . . I may suggest to you that there are now being carried on the active list of the Army forty-one officers who have been found physically incapacitated for duty, and who are now being carried at full pay, but who cannot be retired at three-quarters pay until vacancies be opened up on the so-called limited list."

The last important amendment, offered from the floor by Mr. LaGuardia, was accepted without a dissenting voice, although it is of considerable importance to the Army. To further strengthen his position in making the Air Service a branch particularly attractive to emergency officers, this former aviation officer inserted in the committee amendment that 1,200 officers be assigned to the Air Service the word "emergency" before the word "officers." The effect of this would be that the War Department must maintain a force of at least 1,200 emergency officers in the Air Service, and that officers of the Regular Army who might be assigned to that branch would have to be in addition to the above number. Thus if the 231 Regular officers now assigned to the Air Service were to be continued in that arm it would be necessary to increase the commissioned personnel to 1,431.

Of these amendments inserted by the House, the one which has caused the most widespread comment by officers in Washington is that which prevents the Secretary of War from continuing Regular Army officers in their emergency ranks, while he is free to appoint the emergency officers to any rank in the Air Service as it is now constituted and continued by law until June 30, 1920. The effect of this amendment would make it possible for emergency officers of six months to two years of service to rank Regular Army officers who have been on active service for twenty or thirty years. Officers in Washington expressed confidence, immediately after the measure had passed the House, that the conference committee would rectify this mistake. In view of the fact that the other amendments deal with more concrete details and do not affect the general policy of the Army to any great extent, it was not anticipated that any strenuous attempt would be made to have the conferees modify them.

## COAST GUARD RETURNED TO TREASURY.

The President on Aug. 28 issued an executive order returning the Coast Guard to the jurisdiction of the Treasury Department. The order reads:

"By virtue of the authority conferred by 'An act authorizing the President to co-ordinate or consolidate executive bureaus, agencies and offices, and for other purposes, in the interest of economy and the more efficient concentration of the Government,' approved May 20, 1918, I do hereby make and publish the following order:

"The important purposes for which the operation of the Coast Guard was temporarily transferred to the Navy under the Act approved Jan. 28, 1915, entitled 'An act to create the Coast Guard by combining therein the existing Life-Saving Service and Revenue Cutter Service,' having been accomplished, and, it being for the best interests of the Government and for the efficient service of the Coast Guard in connection with the collection of the revenue that the Coast Guard be under the supervision of the Treasury Department, it is hereby directed that the Coast Guard shall on and after this date operate under the Treasury Department."

Secretary Daniels is on record in favor of the policy of consolidating the Services and just before leaving for his trip to Hawaii and the West Coast, he stated that, while in conference with the Secretary of the Treasury, the latter had presented some strong arguments in favor of a return of the Service to the Treasury, yet he, Mr. Daniels, had not altered his views. He allowed it to be understood that, with Secretary Glass, of the Treasury, the matter would be presented to the President, but it is believed Mr. Daniels left for his trip before the conference could be arranged. The bill for the merging of the Coast Guard with the Navy was reintroduced in the 66th Congress as published on page 1739 our issue of Aug. 16, and is now in committee. Hearings on the measure are not expected for several months, for the reason that the Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce has the railroad difficulties on its hands and it does not hope to reach a decision on them for some time to come.

## GENERAL PERSHING UNABLE TO TESTIFY.

Through the publication in Paris on Aug. 30 of two statements issued by the members of the Congressional Committee on Expenditures by the War Department who were in France conducting one end of the investigation it became known that Gen. John J. Pershing "had declined to testify [before the sub-committee in France] on the ground that his records were not available."

One of the statements was issued by Representatives Royal C. Johnson and Oscar E. Bland, while a second was issued over Mr. Bland's signature alone. The most striking statement made by Mr. Bland was that General Pershing's action was an example of the "indifference and contempt shown during the entire war by the War Department toward the wishes of the people and their representatives." In the joint statement of the two Congressmen it was stated that they had desired to have "General Pershing testify on a number of important matters which the committee came to investigate, among which were the fixing of responsibility for the mistreatment of American soldiers imprisoned in France; his views on courts-martial laws and regulations pertaining thereto; regulations with reference to the burial of American dead, and certain military operations, particularly on Nov. 10 and 11, 1918. An outline of the early organization of the American Expeditionary Forces for the expenditure of funds and the payment of claims also was desired." The statement adds: "It is regrettable that there should be even the appearance of conflict between the military and civil authority at a time when the world should become normal and be governed, not by armies or individuals, but by law." The Associated Press correspondent in Paris showed these statements to General Pershing, who said that all the activities of the American Expeditionary Forces were, of course, open to investigation, but that he found it impossible on the last day of his stay in France to comply with the request of the committee, as all his records had been shipped to the United States. It was stated at his headquarters that all the records of the General Staff of the A.E.F. were shipped to Brest on Aug. 25 and were in the hold of the U.S.S. Leviathan before the General received notice, on Aug. 28 for the first time, of the visit of the committee.



## ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

## Views of Heads of Military Schools.

Representatives of the Association of Military Colleges and Schools were before the committee on Aug. 28 to discuss the proposed universal training features of the War Department bill. Gen. William Verbeck, president of the association and president of St. John's School, Manlius, N.Y., read selections from an address given at the annual meeting of the association advocating the necessity of universal training of young men prior to their reaching their twenty-first birthday. He suggested a training period of nine months with liability to service between the ages of twenty-one and forty-five. During the first ten years, he said, men who had been trained should spend ten days each year in additional training.

In response to questions by Senator Chamberlain, General Verbeck expressed the opinion that a system of universal training would not tend toward developing a spirit of militarism. He answered a question by Senator Wadsworth as to the length of time allowed in the bill by saying that the period of time should be six months. He suggested nine months as the ideal training period, basing this statement on the assumption that nine months would not interfere any more with educational work than would six months. He made the suggestion, while speaking of the educational aspect of the question, that men who take military training in colleges or essentially military schools be exempted from the general universal training provisions. Senator Wadsworth raised the objection that the bill was certain of failure if an attempt was made to exempt any class of young men. He also stated that much of the benefit to be derived from such a system would be in the fact that college men and men with little education would be thrown together in training. General Verbeck urged that even though Congress failed to pass legislation providing for universal military training some recognition be given to men who might elect military instruction in high schools and military schools and colleges.

Col. L. A. Gignilliat, superintendent of the Culver Military Academy, and formerly of the 37th Division in the A.E.F., suggested the advisability of giving two training periods of three months each, the periods being held for two successive years. He said this method could be followed without interfering with educational work of the men undergoing training, and at the same time it would give a period of six months rather than three. He also suggested the advisability of giving special recognition to men who do work in military schools or colleges, saying that the problem of training men is fairly simple when compared with that of providing satisfactory officers. He pointed out that much of the training difficulty that existed during the present war was due to the fact that the training of officers and men had to be carried on at the same time.

Senator Chamberlain asked Colonel Gignilliat's opinion on the suggestion that the Military Academy at West Point be made a finishing institution after graduation from a civilian college or university. The officer said he was of the opinion that the course at the Academy should be made four years in length. He said the four years of discipline and training was of great value to the soldier aside from the educational aspect. Senator Chamberlain said he was not opposed to West Point, but that he believed there were some bad traditions in the Military Academy for which he sought the remedy. Colonel Gignilliat said he was in favor of the suggestion that young officers be sent into the industries of the country and that they be given greater opportunities to be associated more closely with civilian institutions of various kinds.

## Civilian Argues for Separate Air Department.

C. M. Keyes, vice president of the Curtiss Aeroplane Co., appeared before the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, on Aug. 29, to advocate the creation of a separate Department of Aeronautics. Mr. Keyes said the immediate future of the air industry within the United States is so precarious since there is no definite policy for the Army or Navy that it is not attractive for the investment of capital, hence he was anticipating severing his connection with the airplane industry as soon as possible. He declared it would require a very small manufacturing capacity to furnish all the equipment required by the Army, based on a need of approximately 2,000 planes a year. This output would amount to two weeks' work for the British air industry. On the other hand, such a program would call for an increase of the American industry over its almost entirely liquidated state to approximately one-third more than its present size.

Mr. Keyes criticized the adoption of any plan that would tend to develop a monopoly of technical development of the airplane either by the Army, Navy or other governmental agency. In response to a question asked by Senator Frelinghuysen as to his idea of the proper plan for the United States to follow, he said: "There should be a modification of the British system. You will produce the best results if your technical division, whose job it is to watch the industry throughout the country and, in fact, throughout the whole world, is not in the Army or Navy. That is the heart of the whole problem, just as the weakness of the air program during the war was in the technical division. Neither should the problem of production be under the Army or Navy if you want the facilities of the whole country in back of you."

Mr. Keyes told of the British organization for technical development under the Air Ministry. He said the British government had a large laboratory and shop in control of the technical division at which any inventor or manufacturer might experiment with devices perfected by himself, and where he might have the Government try out his devices at little expense to himself. In this way, he said, a clearing house for the technical skill of the entire country was provided at public expense.

Senator Frelinghuysen asked what the aircraft situation in the United States was to-day. In reply Mr. Keyes said: "Just now, while the aircraft plants are still standing and not converted extensively for other industries, I think we could swing back into production in the event of necessity as quickly as England or any other country, but in a year, after the artisans have been scattered and the factories converted, it would be a difficult matter." Mr. Keyes added he was of the opinion that a great deal of economy and efficiency would be obtained by the consolidation of the purchasing power of government agencies. He spoke of the commercial development projected in England and France that can be accomplished only by means of a consolidated air force. He urged particularly the building of flying and landing fields in various parts of the country. "Ultimately," he said, "England, instead of appropriating

\$230,000,000 for her air service, will appropriate \$10,000,000 and the rest will be furnished by commercial interests and by the industry at large."

## Chemical Warfare Service Again.

Col. William H. Walker, professor of chemical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, formerly in charge of the Chemical Warfare station at Edgewood, Md., appeared to urge the retention of the Chemical Warfare Service as a separate bureau of the Army. "I am firmly of the opinion," Colonel Walker said, "that if the chemical work of the Army is put under the Corps of Engineers it will rapidly run down and its development will finally cease altogether. I say that because the Corps of Engineers is essentially a civil engineering branch. My experience teaches me that of all the kinds of engineering civil engineering is the one that has no interest in chemistry. Mechanical engineering is more or less closely associated with it, and electrical engineering is very closely associated with chemistry, but civil engineering is hardly at all. If the Chemical Warfare Service is placed into an environment which, while not hostile to it, has no interest in it, it will be shoved out of the current of affairs and will naturally stagnate." He characterized the Chemical Warfare Service as "the one most important development the future has in warfare," adding: "If you don't put it where it can make use of the momentum it has already acquired you will be failing to make use of our experiences of the past."

In reply to Senator Sutherland's question as to whether he was of the opinion that chemical warfare might be abolished in the future, Colonel Walker said: "That is positively inconceivable to me." He said the important thing for the Chemical Warfare Service to do was to experiment with and develop gases for use rather than manufacture a large supply. He added that it was also necessary to train troops in the use of gas, because hand in hand with the development of the science must go the training of the Army in its tactical use. In reply to inquiries of Senator Wadsworth, Colonel Walker said Edgewood was an ideal location for the headquarters of the Chemical Warfare Service, and that this station had ample facilities to be developed as the proper center of Chemical Warfare activities of the whole Army.

## General O'Ryan Opposes Standing Army.

Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, formerly in command of the 27th Division, made up from the New York National Guard, and at present in command of the New York Guard, appeared before the Senate Committee to give his views on the various Army reorganization bills, on Sept. 2. General O'Ryan outlined a plan of his own which differed materially from both the General Staff reorganization plan and that proposed by the Chamberlain-Kahn measure. "I am opposed," he said, "to any bill which perpetuates a large standing Army. My reason is that the demands to-day are for a citizen army. There is no peace-time function for a large professional establishment. Even the maintenance of Regular Army garrisons in the Philippines and other possessions is unwise. Their protection is a naval problem. If the Navy keeps control of these places in time of war, there is no need for a garrison. If the Navy loses control, the garrison is captured, and the larger the garrison the greater the loss. A regular professional army is an obsolete institution, which has been abandoned by all the great powers except Great Britain and the United States."

After stating that the proposed War Department plan was uneconomical, General O'Ryan said the great demand in time of war is for the prompt availability of material things and for well-trained officers; that the supply of men is sufficient to meet the country's needs. He said the chief lessons of the war were the complete failure to produce material things on the one hand and the great success achieved in raising and training men on the other. He continued: "I think we should have a large officer force in the time of peace, but to justify their retention in the Service by maintaining a large enlisted personnel would be to waste money that should be spent for the training of a citizen army. To perpetuate this obsolete system would mean to sacrifice the peace-time training of the citizens of the country who would therefore have to go into war unprepared and unorganized. It would also mean that each year legislation would be more and more in favor of the Regular Army and more and more against the citizen army which would have to be organized in the time of war."

He declared that a large part of the technical development of material and equipment in use in the Army came as a result of the work of civilians, and that legislation in the interests of a professional army would tend to hamper this development. In urging the advisability of stressing the civilian status of the Army, General O'Ryan said the logical end towards which a professional army tends is war, while the logical aim of a citizen army is to prevent war. He gave as his reason for saying this the opinion that the element of self-interest in the case of the professional and non-professional soldiers would result in the way he indicated. He said the maintenance of a large professional military establishment in this country would leave any protestation of friendship for other countries of the world open to serious question on the part of foreign nations; while the maintenance of a large overhead commissioned personnel, he maintained, would not leave the United States open to suspicion.

When asked whether he had any definite plan to offer, General O'Ryan said he was in favor of training approximately 500,000 men each year at the age of nineteen for a period of two or three months, after which the men would be drilled once a week and trained in summer camps for two succeeding years, giving a total of three years of active training. He added that there should be constituted an organized reserve in which these trained men should be subject to annual inspections for the three subsequent years. General O'Ryan said the training, both in camps and in the home organizations, should be under the general supervision of professional officers, chosen from available commissioned personnel of all branches of the Army, National Guard, Regulars and National Army.

In speaking of the organization under his plan, he said there should be one national army composed of all men who had been trained and who were subject to call for usual Army service in the event of hostilities; that all honorably discharged officers who served during the present war should be re-commissioned and assigned to units serving in their home communities for the purpose of retaining the esprit de corps that is developed where such a system obtains. The National Guard, he maintained, would be readily absorbed into this scheme of things. He advised that Congress organize such an army under the Constitutional authority to create an army rather than under the Militia clause. He pointed out that this would make the entire personnel of this force available for foreign duty, saying that under authoriza-

tion that Congress might then pass these troops could also be made available for state duty in the localities in which they were stationed. General O'Ryan testified that a system as suggested by him would provide for an active Army of 1,500,000 men with an additional force of 1,500,000 in reserve in a period of six years. He stated this plan would provide the maximum preparedness at a minimum cost. The problem of the education of officers, he said, would not be peculiar to his plan, but would be as great in one system as in any other. He suggested that the type of army outlined by him would provide greater opportunity for the advancement of officers in the Regular Army worthy of promotion than any plan tending to increase the size of the permanent establishment alone.

## Would Have Only 125,000 Regulars.

Speaking further of the relationship between the National Guard and the Army he proposed be created, General O'Ryan said: "What the state needs is not the power to train, but the power to use troops." He added, in response to a question by Senator Wadsworth as to what suggestions he had regarding the position of the National Guard in case a change was not made in existing law regarding the Guard, that the National Guard should be under more strict Federal control. He said, however, that Federal control did not necessarily presuppose Regular Army control. He advocated National Guard representation on the General Staff if the present dual system of control is to be continued. He said: "The future of the National Guard is hopeless unless it is given its own overhead."

Replying to a question asked by the chairman as to how large a standing army should be required under such a system as the one advocated by him, General O'Ryan said he thought that 100,000 or 125,000 men should be sufficient to take care of all the military duties necessary in the United States aside from those of training the personnel undergoing military training for the new national army. He added that he would provide no private soldiers for training purposes, but rather leave that to officers and non-commissioned officers. He suggested the need of four or five officers and eight or nine non-commissioned officers for each hundred men undergoing training. He said he was of the opinion that with such an Army the Air Service and Tank Corps would be developed much more rapidly than it could be under the proposed system because of the fact that the personnel of the Army would include automatically a large number of skilled fliers and technicians who would not be available for a professional army. In response to further questioning by members of the committee, General O'Ryan said the American private soldier stood out as being in a class by himself when compared with the British soldier, with which the members of his division were associated. In making this statement he excluded the colonials from Australia and Canada. He said that all the equipment he used in the 27th Division was British, including tanks, airplanes, machine guns, rifles and even part of the uniform equipment.

General O'Ryan said he was in favor of promotion by selection. Admitting the dangers arising from the possibility of showing favoritism and the possible influence of propinquity, still he said he believed the advantages would outweigh the disadvantages but he would limit it to promotion above grade of captain. He spoke of a lack of sympathy between the Regular Army and the National Guard, although he emphasized the fact that it was a feeling between the Services rather than between the officers themselves. He cited Section 119 of the Articles of War as amended prior to the war as an indication of discrimination against the officers of the National Guard. This paragraph provides that: "Officers of the same grade shall rank and have precedence in the following order, without regard to date of rank or commission as between officers of the different classes, namely: First, officers of the Regular Army and officers of the Marine Corps detached for service with the Army by order of the President; second, officers of forces drafted or called into the service of the United States; and third, officers of the Volunteer forces." General O'Ryan pointed out that with this law in effect, a National Guard or National Army officer went lower in his rank with length of service. Thus, he said, when he was appointed a major general he was nineteenth on the list of general officers. As the war progressed, he said, and additional major generals were appointed, he went lower and lower in the list, always remaining at the bottom because he was the only officer of that rank who was not of the Regular Army. General O'Ryan said he felt that the country as a whole was in favor of universal military training, although he said he felt that attitude was stronger in the cities than in the rural sections of the country. In response to a question by Senator New as to his opinion on the creation of a separate Department of Aeronautics, he said he did not believe the military Air Service should be separated from the Army.

## Sub-committee Hears Ansell.

Samuel T. Ansell, late lieutenant colonel and former acting Judge Advocate General of the Army, appeared before the sub-committee of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Aug. 25 to be heard in favor of the adoption of the Chamberlain bill for the revision of the system of military justice in the Army. This was Mr. Ansell's first appearance on behalf of courts-martial reform since his resignation from the Army. He spent the greater part of the time before the committee in citing at length and in detail several cases which had come to his attention and in which he claims there were gross errors of justice. He also read letters written by him to the Secretary of War and the replies. Mr. Ansell spoke first of the mutiny case in Texas at the outbreak of the war, in which he said the fourteen non-commissioned officers on trial had been illegally charged, and that their rights had not been protected at any stage of the trial. It was a case, he said, "which everybody conceded ought not to stand."

Mr. Ansell said: "This was at the beginning of the war and we knew that many cases similar to this would come up. The situation was that a court-martial judgment could not be modified by any power on earth for errors in law. Around that proposition this whole controversy has revolved. I contend the court-martial is a court created by Congress under its power to make rules and regulations for the Army; that it is supposed to apply the law of Congress; that the court-martial trial is a judicial function and is to be governed by law, and that if it commits an error of law there is to be a method to correct this error."

He then gave the history of his attempt to interpret the power vested in the Judge Advocate General of the Army to be a real revisory power and the subsequent overruling of this suggestion by the War Department. He said, however, that the issuing of General Order No. 7, which made mandatory the suspension of the execution of sentence in cases involving capital punishment or separation from the service, was in reality a partial



recognition of the justice of his contention that such a revisory power existed.

The following thirteen points were given by the witness as the evils which he declared existed in the present code: (1) The code of military justice is thoroughly archaic; (2) it is a vicious anachronism; (3) it came into being through a witless adoption, and the interest in military matters has never been such as to lead to a change in the code; (4) the so-called revision of 1916 was in reality but a slight verbal revision with not a single systematic change; (5) the hearing at the time of that revision indicated that Congress was not well informed on the system, as it took its advice solely from the War Department; (6) it is in sharp conflict with the principles of the American government; (7) it is in equally sharp conflict with an adequate military policy; (8) it is not a code of law, a legal conclusion is not the real objective; (9) there being no legal standards, it therefore being lawless, it makes no provision for the detection or correction of errors in the law; (10) military authority is the fundamental theory of the code; (11) by its adoption Congress has authorized military commanders to make the regulations for the governing of the Army; (12) the result has been a large measure of oppression, gross injustice and discipline through terrorization; (13) it has been subjected to the criticism of the most distinguished soldiers, such as General Sherman, General Frey and General Lee. In closing Mr. Ansell maintained that the bill sent to Congress by the War Department on Jan. 18, 1919, to change certain features of the code was not a serious attempt to make radical changes. It was, he said, to quiet impending criticism of the existing system rather than to actually meet any lasting good.

At the session of the committee on Aug. 26 Mr. Ansell continued in defense of the points he had advanced on the previous day to demonstrate what he considered the great gulf which in his view existed between Army and civil court principles and procedure. He declared that "the so-called lawyers of the War Department" contended that none of the great fundamental principles of the Constitution or the Bill of Rights could be maintained in courts-martial trials. American courts-martial proceedings, except in rare instances, were not subject to review by civil courts, he declared, and to this extent the rights of military defendants were abridged. He criticized the general officers of the United States Army as lacking experience in handling men and insisted that their views on military justice should not be accepted merely because they held high rank.

(Continued on page 15.)

#### MILITARY COURTS-MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It is with a great deal of satisfaction that many of us have read recent articles published to the effect that there will be no radical changes in the present courts-martial system. Many officers, and also enlisted men, with whom I have talked believe that it is about time that something was said about our civil courts. There is not the slightest doubt in the minds of those that have had experience with both civil and military courts that there is a far greater miscarriage of justice in civil than in military courts.

It should be borne in mind that in all the talk about military courts there has been no question of an innocent man being found guilty. Is this true of civil courts? Is it not true that a prosecuting attorney will make every effort to obtain a conviction? It is the sworn duty of the judge advocate of a court-martial to bring out all evidence in favor of the accused which is not presented by counsel.

When the press speaks of injustice in Army courts, of course the Regular Army is always held responsible; but how many of these cases were tried by a Regular Army court? Very few. It is well known that the percentage of Regular Army officers available was only about seven per cent., and often none at a court-martial. Among the new officers of the emergency period the duties of an officer appointed as judge advocate, or as counsel for the accused, were not well understood. This was brought about by the necessary lack of training in military law, necessitated by urgency of training in other directions, i. e., combative. This lack of understanding resulted in many of the mistakes which were made.

Another phase of civil versus military courts is the fact that civil action may be delayed in various ways for a very long period, while it is required to take prompt action in each and every case under the present military system. This requirement was not carried out as promptly during the emergency as desirable, but through exigency of circumstances and not through fault of the system.

The "third degree," so-called by civil authorities, is another phase of civil procedure which, in my mind, is a form of torture entirely unsuited to a civilized country. In an examination of a military prisoner intimidation is strictly prohibited and the prisoner must be warned that whatever he says may be used against him. Many times have I heard Service men say, "I had rather be tried by a court-martial than by a civil court." There must be a reason for this, and in my opinion it is that if you are guilty when tried by a court-martial you are out of luck; but if innocent you are assured of every opportunity to prove it, whether you are a man of means or not. Now, of course, there have been cases of injustice in Army courts, but oh! how few compared to the civil courts; and even in these cases, how much better is the chance for a final righting of the wrong!

There is one point I wish to bring out plainly in regard to the procedure of military and civil courts—that is, that the prosecuting officer and the counsel are bound to bring out all facts; and since it is not their profession to obtain convictions or acquittals, there is no attempt to obtain a reputation or personal gain in any way; whereas in civil courts you are bound to find this feature frequently. Furthermore, if officers were to make a specialty of military law, as has been suggested in the press, their reputation would depend on their record, and I am very much afraid that some of the evils of civil law would be bound to follow.

All the cases of injustice in military courts can be traced to a lack of knowledge of the existing military law, and not to the system itself. There were altogether too many cases of court-martial during the emergency, but that was due to an insufficient number of officers properly trained and competent to maintain discipline without resorting to court-martial, which should only be used when other methods are inadequate. I wish to say that I have served on several different general courts-martial and also special and summary courts, and have been interested in military procedure of law for

seven or eight years, and, in addition, have been so situated as to have an intimate knowledge of the workings of civil law.

H. G. CHISHOLM, Major, Infantry.

#### A SUMMARY OF ARMY NEEDS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The following points briefly summarize some of the salient needs for a contented and efficient Army:

Promotion by seniority. Unfit to be eliminated.

One list for promotion for all branches of the Army; details to be worked out. One plan that would find general favor and not detract from efficiency is to use staff vacancies to equalize. Another scheme is: Suppose the vacancy is in the Infantry, and the senior officer is an artilleryman—then allow the artilleryman to take the vacancy, or if he chooses to pass it up he may wait for a vacancy in his own branch; the officer next junior to him taking the promotion. But when the artilleryman is promoted he then immediately reverts to his former place on the lineal list.

Officers of all corps—Engineer, Medical, Veterinary, Dental, etc.—to be given a running mate in the line for all promotion. For example, a surgeon on entering the Service could be given as a running mate a first lieutenant of the line, say 100th on the lineal list.

A warrant grade for certain non-commissioned officers and field clerks.

Permanent enlisted personnel in all supply departments, the chiefs to be detailed from the line. At least fifty per cent. of the officer personnel to be permanent. A chief of Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery.

During the first five years' service officers to serve at least twelve months in each branch of the line; also attend Mounted Service School and the School of Arms. Based upon recommendations and the personal desires of the officer, he will be assigned a branch permanently, remaining therein during the remainder of his service, unless he elects to take promotion which would remove him from it.

A larger percentage of civilian candidates to be encouraged to enter our engineering corps.

Retirement of officers and enlisted men after twenty-five years' service, the officers to receive three-quarters pay, or retirement on same pay at any time for physical disability incident to service. But any officer may voluntarily retire after ten years' service on approval of the President, and will receive three per cent. of his base pay for each year's service, providing he remains in the Reserve Corps and attends a camp of instruction yearly. If called into service, and while on active duty, these officers to be advanced to the grade they would have held had they remained in the Service on active duty.

As far as possible, the personnel of a regiment to be kept intact. The esprit of a regiment to be encouraged in every way. Foreign service to be by regiment and not by individual roster.

Reserve Corps officers to be carefully selected and reclassified. To be called on for active duty a certain amount of time yearly; to be kept on a permanent mailing list for military subjects. In no case should a Reserve Corps officer be placed in command of officers who have an equal or more service on active duty with the Army.

The advantages of the above recommendations are apparent. A general good feeling for the Army as a whole, and not a selfish interest in the advancement of a particular branch or corps; reward for efficient and worthy non-commissioned officers; the supply subordinated to needs of the line; fairness of promotion; elimination of the discontented or dead timber without destroying their future usefulness in case of need, that is, elimination of stagnation; a chief for all branches to co-ordinate and to standardize training.

HARMONY.

#### A METHOD OF SELECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

The same old fight is on again regarding promotion by selection, and notwithstanding the fact that probably ninety-eight per cent. of the Army officers are opposed to this scheme, yet, with the leverage of those at Washington there seems a strong probability of the proposal being adopted by Congress. Every right-minded officer believes and knows the Government is entitled to have its Army administered and trained by its best agents being placed in positions of authority and command; but about ninety-eight per cent. of the officers do not believe that the scheme, as proposed, will result in that class of officers being selected. One of the cardinal principles of a company commander, a good company commander, is that he must be absolutely just to those under his control, and the plan, now in contemplation, will not afford real justice to even a small minority of officers. It is absolutely impossible for any board, without even viewing officers at any time, to make an intelligently just comparison as to their merit, and when only paper records are presented for consideration. Especially is this true when such records are prepared and individuals rated by other officers who, in a very many instances, do not know the real worth of their juniors, except as the latter's personality may appear in a favorable, or unfavorable, light.

Consider the present method of rating. It is a well known though rather absurd fact that officers are rated by their superiors at stated times when, in many instances, the officers who are so rated have never been personally observed for more than a few weeks; in some cases the higher officer barely knows the subordinate by sight. Many a captain, or major, has an efficient organization, due solely to the efforts of his own juniors; but those "higher up" are not aware of that condition. They are judging solely "by results," but do not fairly judge as to who effected the results. Promotion by selection, in the manner as at present proposed, will reduce the morale of our Army to a lamentable degree. There never was such a state of disquietude in the Army as commissioned personnel as exists to-day, for nearly the entire body believes that no fair method of promotion by selection will be adopted. The morale of the Army has suffered a great decline in the past few years, due to the system of permanent promotion whereby officers of Engineers, Field Artillery, Medical Corps, dental surgeons and veterinarians have been given rank far beyond that to which they were entitled through years of service as compared to the Infantry, Coast Artillery and Cavalry. Even a casual perusal of the Register shows this discrimination.

However, if the War Department and Congress are

determined to invoke a method of promotion by selection, then the fairest and most suitable way would be to require each officer from first lieutenant to lieutenant colonel, inclusive, to state to the War Department direct, and on honor, once each year the name of one officer within his own grade (other than himself) whom he considers best qualified for promotion to the next higher grade. From this list the Selection Board should then designate for examination for promotion a certain number of officers, not to exceed one-third of the number of vacancies to occur during the ensuing calendar year, the remaining vacancies to be filled by promotion according to seniority after regular examination. Officers of each grade know the real worth, the actual efficiency, of others in the same grade far better than anyone else; and it stands to reason that no one is going to say he believes any particular individual is qualified for advancement unless he, himself, would be willing to serve directly under that individual in time of war as well as in peace.

AVION.

#### COLLEGE MILITARY TRAINING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Current newspapers and periodicals indicate that Army legislation and preparedness are revolving in the same old pre-war circle. Congress, the Regular Army, the National Guard, etc., working at cross purposes. The reason for this is the usual one, lack of understanding, which usually comes from a lack of education. Education has many origins and sources, but these origins and sources can all be traced back to principles, which are frequently dismissed as glittering generalities. Military science is the knowledge of military principles and facts. Therefore the essential thing is to get that knowledge and spread it until you arrive at the common understanding of it, which is the only successful way of building united action.

Universal military training is desired by many in the United States, but many others dread its resulting in militarism. The problem then is to get citizens as a whole trained without getting militarism. If universal military training is desirable or necessary for national existence, then it should be carried out at public expense. The colleges have military training, and if the military training at colleges is worth while it should be carried out at the public expense. If it is not worth while it should be discontinued. Where it is worth while, neither the college nor the student taking it should be at any expense. Further, the student should be so paid that it would be an object for him to take the military course as a major subject. If the United States enlists him as a soldier then he should be paid well enough so that an equal amount would take him through college. Therefore, if the United States will pay a student at a college what it pays a man in the ranks, that student can graduate from the college not only in Military Science and Tactics, but in the regular college courses.

This is the best means of making military and also college training democratic. Any young man can go through college on this basis, as a private's pay and allowance will cover his college expenses. Make but the one provision: To get the pay he must be proficient not only in his military courses but in his other college courses. Pay him a flat rate of \$60 per month while in good standing and actual attendance and require him to uniform, house and feed himself. Do not try to make the college a military school, but simply have a military science and tactics course of college character.

SWIVEL CHAIR.

#### INEQUALITIES OF PAY SUGGESTIONS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

It was indeed amusing for me to read the carefully prepared four-column article in the JOURNAL of Aug. 23 entitled "Economics and Officer Morale," which goes to show that the cost of living, based on the cost of the ration, has increased 154 per cent. since 1908, and that the wages paid per hour in civil life have increased forty-eight per cent. between 1907 and 1918, with additional increases since this later date, and then recommends a flat increase of \$500 per annum for all grades, together with commutation at \$20 per month per room as a panacea. While this \$500 increase is also practically a thirty per cent. increase in pay for a second lieutenant, it is only a twelve and one-half per cent. increase in pay for a colonel. Yet the article referred to above acknowledges that older officers have acquired families and added expenses since their entry into the Service. Common sense ought to show that if the living expenses of a bachelor second lieutenant have so increased as to make a thirty per cent. increase in pay necessary, why should the living expenses of a married colonel with "n" children not also have increased at least thirty per cent. also instead of twelve and one-half per cent., as the "panacea" would insinuate?

Of the two articles published in the middle column on page 1769 of the Aug. 23 JOURNAL, please note that the Navy proposes a thirty per cent. increase for commissioned personnel, while the Army proposes a flat rate which ranges from thirty per cent. down to twelve and one-half per cent. for colonels, and even less for general officers.

SQUARE ROOT.

#### THE OLD ORDNANCE SERGEANT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL:

Again there are bills before Congress to increase the pay of officers and certain grades of enlisted men. H.R. 8262 gives increased pay to sergeants major, regimental and battalion. The Q.M.C. has quartermaster sergeants s.g. and sergeants first class. The Medical Corps increased the rating and pay of certain men; also the Engineer Corps; only the Ordnance Department is left in its old status. Are the men in the Ordnance Department not worthy of consideration? Is there no one to take interest enough to only mention them? This is not that the above non-commissioned officers don't deserve what they get, or what they will get when the bill is passed. They deserve every bit of it; but it seems not to be right to leave the Ordnance Department always in the cold. Why don't somebody look into this matter and give them a chance the same as others have?

ORDNANCE SERGEANT.

Another Ordnance sergeant, who signs himself "O. B. Square," sends us a table showing that in every other branch of the Service there is a senior grade N.C.O., with pay of \$75 a month, while in the Ordnance Department there is no grade higher than sergeant, with pay of \$45 per month.—Ed.



## CANDIDATES, U.S. MILITARY ACADEMY.

The following candidates have been designated for the Military Academy entrance examination to be held beginning on the third Tuesday in February, 1920, with a view to admission in June, 1920:

Alabama—4th Dist., Charles P. Summrell, jr., Andiston. Arkansas, 2d Dist.—Richard G. Thomas, jr., 304 Elm St., Newport.

Georgia, 2d Dist.—Len Bryant Wilder, Pelham; James N. Mitchell, 1st alt., Tifton.

Illinois, 24th Dist.—Albert George Foote, McLeansboro.

Indiana, 18th Dist.—John Huenl, Bremen; F. Clarence Bence, 1st alt., Laporte; Peter W. Shunk, 2d alt., Westville.

Kansas—Senator Capper, William T. Sexton, Leavenworth; Lester Posvar, 1st alt., 1614 College Ave., Topeka; Albert L. Park, 2d alt., White Cloud.

Louisiana, Senator Gay—Ralph C. Tuxworth, Craven.

Maryland—Senator Smith, Louis Q. McComas, 15th Overhill Road, Roland Park; Robert J. Wighton, Pocomoke City.

Mississippi—5th Dist., Thomas H. Peavy, 1st alt., 1221 15th Ave., Meridian; Lindsey O. Todd, Hickory; Brooks S. Lide, Meridian.

Missouri—6th Dist., Leslie Ellis Griffith, Creighton; James K. DeArmond, Butler.

Nevada, Senator Henderson—Thomas B. Middleton, Elko.

Ohio, 9th Dist.—Ernest A. Merkle, 4203 Lewis Ave., Toledo; Ethan N. Allen, 436 Fifth St., Toledo (1st alt.); James J. O'Toole, 2267 Putnam St., Toledo (2d alt.).

Tennessee—6th Dist., Samuel F. Coleman, 3 miles Franklin Road, Nashville; Bernard M. Underwood, 1809 8th Ave., N. Nashville; Ernest Charles Jones, 1st alt., 513 Fatherland St., Nashville.

Texas—4th Dist., Lewis E. Shields, 2408 Crockett St., Greenville; Milton Taylor, Cash, 8th Dist., Curtis Adams, 805 Stewart Bldg., Houston; Roy William Woods, 1101 Courtland St., Houston; Edwin Harrison, 1st alt., 213 Stratford Ave., Houston. 16th Dist., Henry W. Compton, San Angelo; James G. Smith, 1st alt., El Paso; Barney L. Russell, Big Springs.

Washington—1st Dist., Claude E. Moore, 25 West Roy St., Seattle; Newton W. Edgers, 1st alt., 310 Howard Ave., North Seattle.

West Virginia—2d Dist., Worth Harper, Macksville.

## PROMOTIONS AND RETIREMENTS.

Col. John E. McMahon, Field Art., U.S.A., will be retired from active service on Oct. 1, 1919, for disability incident to the Service. He was born in New York Dec. 8, 1860, and was graduated from the U.S.M.A. in class of 1886. He was promoted subsequently second lieutenant, 4th Artillery; first lieutenant, 2d U.S. Artillery; transferred to 4th Artillery March 16, 1895; promoted captain Artillery Corps 1901; major Artillery Corps 1907; assigned to 6th Field Artillery June 6, 1907; promoted lieutenant colonel Field Artillery 1911; and he was assigned to the General Staff April 20, 1911. He was promoted colonel in 1916 and was appointed a brigadier general in the National Army in 1917, and a major general the same year. Colonel McMahon among other duties was an instructor U.S. Military Academy; aide-camp to Major General A. McD. McCook; Acting Chief Signal Officer; Inspector of S.A. Practice and Acting Chief Ordnance Officer, Department of the Colorado. He was a member of the Board for the Preparation of Drill Regulations for 3-inch R.F. Gun, a member and president of the Field Artillery Board, a member of the Field Artillery Examining Board, and was consulting member of the Oahu Defense Board. During the war with Spain Colonel McMahon served as captain and acting adjutant general of Volunteers; adjutant general, 2d Brigade, 2d Division, 4th Corps, and Cavalry brigade, 7th Corps; adjutant general, Department of Puerto Principe, Cuba; major 31st Infantry, U.S. Volunteers, and was commanding the 1st Battalion, 31st Infantry, and the sub-district of Cotabato, P.I. He was last on duty in Philadelphia. Colonel McMahon is a graduate with the degree of A.B., Fordham University, 1880; and is a graduate of the Artillery School, 1898.

Capt. Carl F. Dietz, U.S.M.C., who has been a patient at the naval hospital at Fort Lyon, Colo., was placed on the retired list as of Aug. 4, 1919, because of disability incurred in the line of duty.

## RECENT DEATHS.

Rear Admiral Thomas C. McLean, U.S.N., retired, a well-known and efficient officer, died at his home in Utica, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1919. He was born at New Hartford, N.Y., Oct. 25, 1847, and was graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy in June, 1868, taking the prize for the best drilled company in the battalion. His first sea duty was on the Tuscarora, serving in the South Pacific and West Indies during 1868 and 1869. He served on the Benicia and Idaho, of the Asiatic Fleet, during 1869-72, and was in command of the Sailor Infantry in the Benicia and the Korean expedition, and was commended for gallant conduct in the assault on Fort du Conde, having the left of the line next the company of Lieutenant McKee, in memory of whom the fort was renamed by the captors. He subsequently served at the Naval Torpedo Station, Newport; at the Experimental Battery, Annapolis; on the flagship Tennessee, and was again assigned to the Torpedo Station during 1876-77, and was in charge of the Experimental Battery in 1879. He next served on the flagship Trenton, of the European Station, 1879-81, and was a member of the U.S. Government delegation to the International Electrical Congress of the Commission to the Electrical Exposition in Paris, 1881, and was elected secretary to a section of the Congress. He was vice president of Jury of Awards, Group V, for instruments of precision, at the exposition. He was on special duty in Germany, France, Russia and England; was naval attaché at Vienna in 1883 and Government representative at the Vienna Electrical Exposition. Admiral McLean was on duty at the Torpedo Station, 1884; in the steamer Brooklyn, 1885; Dolphin, 1885-88; at the Torpedo Station, 1889-1893, and was assistant inspector of the Detroit from March to July, 1893. He served on duty at San Francisco from July, 1893-96. He was in charge of the Torpedo Station in June, 1897, and was also inspector of equipment at Herreshoff's to 1899. He was on duty with the Don Juan de Austria, Nov. 27, 1899, and was detailed to command the Castine in April, 1900. He was also on recruiting duty in Baltimore, was in command of the Pennsylvania, and was on duty as president of the Board of Inspection and Survey. He reached the grade of rear admiral July 19, 1908, and he volunteered for active duty soon after the United States declared war on Germany and acted

as an instructor in the training of civilians as officers in the enlarged Navy.

Lieut. Comdr. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., retired, died of heart trouble at his home in Ocean Beach, San Diego, Cal., Aug. 27, 1919. He was born in Germany April 9, 1875, and was retired from active service Aug. 3, 1908. When the United States entered the war against Germany he was called into active service, and for a time was at the recruiting station in Los Angeles. When the naval training station was opened in Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif., Commander Cushman was ordered there as executive officer. He had practiced law in San Diego for several years, and had served as a member of the harbor commission. His death came as a great surprise to his friends, as he had just returned from an outing trip in the mountains, and was working about his home when the attack came. He is survived by his wife and two sons, William, jr., who was recently graduated from the U.S. Naval Academy and is now serving on a ship on the Atlantic coast, and Philip, who lives at home. His remains were buried with military honors in the government cemetery on Point Loma.

Lieut. James W. Payne, U.S.A., who had been on duty at a university in Tennessee, was accidentally killed by machine gun bullets fired by members of the 4th Tennessee Infantry during a race riot at Knoxville, Tenn., on Aug. 31, 1919. Lieutenant Payne, with several other officers, was about two hundred yards from the machine gunners when the party was fired on by negroes. Payne and the other officers replied with automatic rifles and sought cover. Just as Lieutenant Payne stepped behind a telegraph pole for protection the machine gun crew opened fire on the negroes, who were further up the street. Lieutenant Payne was struck in several places and died before he reached a hospital. His home was at Madisonville, Ky.

Mrs. Rachel A. Fairserve McAuslin, wife of Lieut. Archibald McAuslin, U.S.N.R.F., died at her home, No. 124 East 19th street, Brooklyn, N.Y., on Sept. 4, 1919. Mrs. McAuslin was forty-four years of age.

Mrs. Helen Dodsworth Stahl, wife of Lieut. Col. Henry Gilmore Stahl, Inf., U.S.A., on duty at the Disciplinary Barracks at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., died very suddenly at the Southwest Sanitarium, 1915 East 31st street, Kansas City, Mo., on Sept. 1, 1919. Mrs. Stahl went to Kansas City several weeks ago to recover from a serious operation which she underwent last winter and her death came as a very great shock to both her family and friends, as she was virtually recovering and had expected to return to Fort Leavenworth in a few days. Mrs. Stahl was born in Leavenworth thirty-seven years ago and was married to Colonel Stahl fifteen years ago. Besides her husband she is survived by one daughter, Dorothea, and one son, Gilmore, her mother, Mrs. Annie Dodsworth; one sister, Miss Marie Dodsworth, of the Hotel Carleton, Kansas City, and two brothers, Messrs. Walter and John Dodsworth, of Kansas City, Mo. The funeral was held from St. Paul's Episcopal Church, Leavenworth, Sept. 4.

Gereldine Moore, second daughter of Major Michael J. Moore, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., adjutant Northeastern Department, and the late Mary Gertrude Denio Moore, died at Boston, Mass., on Sept. 2, 1919. Miss Moore was the granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Denio, of Jersey City, N.J., and was fifteen years and four months old.

Army Relief Society, Branch No. 1, through its president, Mrs. Charles F. Roe, announces, with the deepest sorrow, the death of Mrs. James Marsden Lawton, a loved and valued member of the Army Relief Society. Mrs. Lawton was a loyal member, generous to a fault, always interested in the work of Branch No. 1 and the relief committee. Many "special cases" were relieved by her generous thoughtfulness. The president and members of Branch No. 1 especially sorrow for a tender and loving friend.

Mrs. Violet Blair Martin Wilder, wife of Col. W. E. Wilder, U.S.A., died at Auburn, N.Y., on Aug. 25, 1919.

Mrs. Mary Hein Webster, wife of Rear Admiral Harrie Webster, U.S.N., and sister of Lieut. Col. O. L. Hein, U.S.A., died at Richmond, Va., on Aug. 27, 1919. Mrs. Webster was a daughter of the late Samuel Hein, for many years attached to the U.S. Coast Survey. She was in the seventy-fourth year of her age. The burial was at Arlington National Cemetery.

Mrs. Franklin Lee Ridgely, mother of Comdr. Frank E. Ridgely, U.S.N., died at her residence in St. Louis, Mo., on July 2, 1919.

Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Boardman Decker, U.S.N., are receiving expressions of heartfelt sympathy and condolence from their many friends in both branches of the Services and civilian life over the recent death of their baby boy, Walter, jr., who died at the Baby Hospital, Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, Md., on Aug. 23.

Mrs. Harriet O. Smith, mother of Mrs. Frank, wife of Major W. H. Frank, Air Ser., U.S.A., died at Watertown, N.Y., on Aug. 19, 1919.

Mr. John Adams Pate, father of Lieut. McCall Pate (C.C.), U.S.N., and Capt. D. C. Pate, U.S.G., died at Bennettsville, S.C., on Aug. 30, 1919.

Mr. Henry Shaw Wyllie, formerly of the British navy, and father of Col. Robert E. Wyllie, Gen. Staff Corps, U.S.A., died at Metuchen, N.J., Aug. 28, 1919.

Corporal Bernard Kelly, U.S.A., retired, a veteran of the Civil War, died at his home at Highland Falls, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1919. He was a well-known and familiar figure in the life of the town for many years. At the age of twenty years, in 1860, he enlisted in the 1st Artillery. He continued with the organization throughout the Civil War. He took part in many of the greatest battles of the war, including Yorktown, Peach Orchard, Malvern Hill, Bull Run, first and second, Chantilly, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Chancellorsville, Thoroughfare Gap, Gettysburg, Cold Harbor, etc., and was finally taken prisoner at Reams Station, where he remained from June 29, 1864, until Nov. 20, 1865. He served in the Ordnance Detachment at West Point until his retirement as corporal in 1890. He is survived by his widow, and a daughter, who is the wife of William McGowan. The body was conveyed to West Point, where it was interred with military honors.

## DEATHS AMONG ARMY OFFICERS.

The War Department announced on Sept. 2 the names of the following officers who have died in this country and at places not mentioned in the printed casualty lists:

Brig. Gen. J. Worden Pope, retired, at Denver, Colo., on Aug. 23, 1919.

Capt. Lyell B. Stewart, S.C., at Base Hospital 1, Hoboken, N.J., on Aug. 24, 1919.

Lieuts. Made K. Madsen at Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Calif., on Aug. 23, 1919; Reed

Hamilton Haslam at Kelly Field, Texas, on Aug. 22, 1919; Floyd B. Meisenheimer at Scott Field, Belleville, Ill., on Aug. 26, 1919.

Among the death notices in our issue of Aug. 30 appeared the name of Eulalie Burgoyne, of New York city, the date of death being given as Aug. 22. Miss Eulalie Burgoyne, of 207 West 107th street, New York city, who has many relatives and friends in the Regular Army, informs us personally that she is not the Eulalie Burgoyne referred to in our death notice. Owing to the similarity of the names the Miss Burgoyne of 207 West 107th street has received many anxious inquiries from her relatives and friends, who inferred that our report was concerned with her.

## SERVICE WEDDINGS.

Col. and Mrs. Oscar I. Straub, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Dorothy, to Mr. S. H. Bingham, of Chicago. The engagement was announced at a dinner on Aug. 30, given by Mrs. Straub at the Buffalo Club. Mrs. Straub and her daughter are visiting Mr. and Mrs. William E. Otto, 168 College street, Buffalo, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. John Miller Carson, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter, Miss Margaret Sumner Carson, to Mr. Henry Chandler Holt, son of Judge and Mrs. George C. Holt, of New York city. Mr. Holt is a graduate of Yale, class of 1903. Miss Carson is a granddaughter of the late Brig. Gen. E. V. Sumner, U.S.A., and Major John M. Carson, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., and a niece of Major Gen. S. S. Sumner, U.S.A., retired. Colonel Carson is stationed in New York city as Zone Supply Officer.

Col. and Mrs. George W. Goode, U.S.A., retired, announce the marriage of their daughter, Julie Chenier, to Col. W. E. Burr, Field Art., U.S.A., on Aug. 2, 1919, at St. Louis, Mo.

Miss Lucy Berry, daughter of Col. Lucien G. Berry, U.S.A., and Mrs. Berry, was married in Washington, D.C., Sept. 3, 1919, to Major Thomas Watson Fox, U.S.A., at the home of her parents in 16th street. The Rev. W. W. Shearer officiated. Miss Helen Berry attended the bride, and Major Fox had his brother, Lieut. Col. Milo P. Fox, U.S.A., as best man. Colonel Berry gave his daughter in marriage. He is on duty at Camp Grant, Ill., and went on to Washington for the ceremony.

Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frank A. Grant, U.S.A., announce the engagement of their daughter Helen to Mr. John W. Yates, of Hastings, Neb. The wedding will take place Sept. 24 at home, 406 South Fortieth street, Omaha, Neb.

Lieut. Col. William B. Rochester, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., son of the late Paymaster General Rochester, of the Army, was married at Big Indian, N.Y., on Aug. 30, 1919, to Miss Louise Pitkin Macy, also a descendant of Col. Nathaniel Rochester, the founder of Rochester, N.Y. Colonel Rochester has only been back from duty with the A.E.F., in Italy and France a few weeks, and sailed with his bride on the September transport from San Francisco for Manila, his new station.

Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Slemmons, of Orlando, Fla., announce the engagement of their daughter, Sarah Shields, to Lieut. Col. Thomas Duncan, Air Ser., U.S.A. The wedding will take place in November.

Mr. and Mrs. William Sterrett Hunnewell announce the marriage of their daughter, Dorothy Peacock, to Major William Lacey Edmundson, U.S.A., on August 16, 1919, at Wilmette, Ill.

The marriage of Miss Elizabeth Stoops to Capt. A. P. Sibold, U.S.A., was solemnized at the Catholic Rectory in Chattanooga, Aug. 25, 1919, Rev. Francis T. Sullivan performing the ceremony. The double ring ceremony was used. The decorations were in green and white; tall cathedral candlesticks were placed on either side of an improvised altar of ferns, with large French baskets of white dahlia on either side. The bride was gowned in a semi-afternoon dress with white picture hat, and carried white roses. Her sister, Mrs. Walter Terry, wore white charmuse with satin trimmings and carried Richmond roses. The bridegroom was attended by Captain Caudill. The flower girl was little Edith Nancy Stone, and was dressed in white with lace accessories. After the ceremony the guests motored to the home of the bride's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Stoops, where a reception was held for about one hundred guests. An ice course was served, and during the reception a large wedding cake was cut by the guests with the saber of the bridegroom. The bride's costume for travel was of brown cloth, with hat and accessories also of brown. The young couple left for a trip to Mountain Lake, Va., after which they will go to Camp Dix, N.J. Captain Sibold has but recently returned from overseas service.

Miss Estelle Bunn, of Chattanooga, Tenn., and Capt. O. K. Kline, U.S.A., of Woodbury, N.J., are to be married in the early part of November next. Miss Bunn was a student at Hollins Institute when the war began and she immediately enlisted as a nurse, serving at Fort Oglethorpe until last April, when she received her discharge. Captain Kline was also stationed at General Hospital No. 14. He is a graduate of Cornell and Jefferson Medical Schools.

Capt. Aaron Bradshaw, jr., Coast Art. Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Edith Gwendoline Milton, of London, England, were married July 1, 1919, at St. Mary Abbott's Church, London.

Capt. Harold L. Etheridge, Field Art., Res. Corps, U.S.A., was married on Aug. 16, 1919, to Mildred P. Hammond, of Salem, Mass., at Swampscott, Mass. Capt. and Mrs. Etheridge are at home at 67 East 36th street, New York city.

Capt. Leland S. Wilson, U.S.A., stationed at North Island, San Diego, Calif., and Miss Kathryn Fowler, of Everett, Wash., were married at Christ Church, Coronado, Calif., Aug. 21, 1919, Rev. Bradley Smith, of Redlands, Calif., officiating. Miss Margery Snyder, of Coronado, and Lieut. Richard Inge, U.S.A., of North Island, were the attendants. The bride was given away by her aunt, Mrs. Dorothy Webb, of Minneapolis. A wedding dinner followed at Hotel del Coronado. Capt. and Mrs. Wilson have taken a bungalow at Coronado, and will be at home after Sept. 5.

Announcement has been made of the engagement of Capt. Fred R. Wolff, 21st Inf., U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Lazarus, daughter of Mrs. P. Lazarus, of Los Angeles, Calif. The wedding will occur in the early fall.

Mrs. H. Virginia Cahill announces the marriage of her daughter, Helen, to Major Samuel A. Greenwell, U.



S.A., Aug. 19, 1919, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, San Antonio, Texas.

The wedding of Miss Virginia Houghton, daughter of Mrs. Henry O. Houghton, of Cambridge, Mass., and Lieut. William H. Hopkins, jr., U.S.N., will take place in Christ Church, Cambridge, on Sept. 13, 1919.

#### PERSONALS.

(Contributions to this column are always welcome.)

Lieut. Comdr. Henry G. Taylor, U.S.N., and Mrs. Taylor announce the birth of a son at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 20, 1919.

A daughter, Elizabeth Anne Weber, was born on Aug. 25, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. George K. Weber, U.S.N., at Annapolis, Md.

Brig. Gen. William Chamberlaine, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., will sail from San Francisco about Oct. 5 for Honolulu for duty as chief of staff, Hawaiian Department.

Miss Katherine T. Andrews, daughter of Brig. Gen. George Andrews, has returned from Y.M.C.A. work in Germany and has joined her parents at Jamestown, R.I.

A daughter, Alice Josephine Kasten, was born to Major William H. Kasten, 14th Cav., U.S.A., and Mrs. Kasten at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, on Aug. 21, 1919.

Among the officers of the Army who arrived at Hoboken, N.J., from France on Sept. 3 were Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, Col. Charles H. Hunt and Major R. L. Spragins.

A daughter, Mary Josephine Ferrell, was born to Lieut. R. W. Ferrell (C.C.), U.S.N., and Mrs. Ferrell at the New England Baptist Hospital, Boston, Mass., on Aug. 21, 1919.

Col. Herbert O. Williams, Gen. Staff, U.S.A., has been assigned to duty as chief of staff of the Panama Department and will sail for his new station from Hoboken, N.J., Oct. 1.

Mrs. Charles E. Hurdie and son are sailing on the America to join Captain Hurdie, U.S.A., at Coblenz. Captain Hurdie has been overseas with the 6th Field Artillery twenty-five months.

Lieut. Col. E. B. Garey and O. O. Ellis, Inf., U.S.A., authors of the Plattsburg Manual and Junior Plattsburg Manual, have been detailed to duty at Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.

Mrs. Russell L. Maxwell and two little sons have returned to Washington from Mountain Lake Park, Md., and are now preparing to sail early in September to join Colonel Maxwell, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., in Coblenz, where he expects to be stationed for some time.

Lieut. Col. Wilford Twyman, U.S.A., and family are no longer in Louisville, but have taken a house at 702 East Chestnut street, Bowling Green, Ky., Colonel Twyman being professor of military science and tactics at the Western Kentucky State Normal School at Bowling Green.

Capt. and Mrs. Frederick A. Traub, U.S.A., have left Philadelphia for a month's motor trip, principally to be spent in New England. On their return they will live at 1509 Locust street, Philadelphia. Captain Traub is at present in command of the receiving ship at the navy yard, Philadelphia.

Miss Cornelia V. Cress is expected to arrive at San Antonio, Texas, Sept. 4, from Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, where she has been nursing during the past year. She will spend the month of September at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, with her parents, Col. and Mrs. G. O. Cress, U.S.A.

Capt. Dudley S. Brown, U.S.M.C., has returned from France and has joined Mrs. Brown at the summer home of Col. and Mrs. G. LeRoy Brown, U.S.A., Sewanee, Tenn. At the expiration of his leave Captain Brown will report at the marine barracks, Boston, Mass. Col. and Mrs. Brown will also be in Boston this winter.

Lieut. Col. Charles A. Chapman, Field Art., U.S.A., who has been with the 3d Division in France and Germany for more than a year, did not return with his division, but will remain on duty in France. Mrs. Chapman, who has been with her parents in Savannah, Ga., during Colonel Chapman's absence, will join her husband shortly in France.

Col. and Mrs. W. A. Shunk, U.S.A., from Syracuse, N.Y., were at the Lake View Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 27 for a visit. Colonel Shunk was commandant of the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., says the Los Angeles Examiner, and also commanding officer of the post there. He has been stationed in many different parts of the world and is at present in command of all recruiting stations in Southern California, New Mexico and Arizona.

Mrs. Hall, widow of Col. Albert L. Hall, U.S.A., and her son, Louis, are spending the month of September with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. DeGraft, of Washburn, N.D. Mrs. Hall has been stationed at General Hospital No. 25, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., for the past four months. Upon the closing of that hospital she was transferred to Walter Reed, Washington, where she will continue her work in the reconstruction department upon the expiration of her present leave.

Major A. A. Pruden, chaplain, U.S.A., who has been ill from rheumatism since March, has left the Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark. Major Pruden, with Mrs. Pruden, is spending a month's sick leave visiting in his old parish in Durham, N.C. Before coming into the Army, Major Pruden was rector of St. Philip's Episcopal Church, Durham. During the World War Major Pruden organized and commanded the first Government Training School for Chaplains ever authorized by the United States.

Major Gen. Edwin F. McGlachlin, jr., 1st Division, U.S.A., and his staff arrived at Hoboken, N.J., Aug. 30 from France. General McGlachlin and his staff took quarters at the Hotel Biltmore, New York city, and offices in the Hall of Records, where arrangements will be made in co-operation with the Mayor's Committee for General Pershing's reception and for the parade. General McGlachlin assumed command of the 1st Division a few days after the armistice and commanded during the long duty at the bridgehead. He was in command of all American artillery in the St. Mihiel drive. He relinquished command of artillery of the 1st Army Corps to take charge of the 1st Division. He has received the Legion of Honor, Distinguished Service Cross and Croix de Guerre decorations. "The men of the 1st Division left the bridgehead detesting the Boche more than before the armistice," said General McGlachlin upon his arrival at Hoboken. "They surely hold down the Boche in the occupied territory—justly, but firmly. They admire the Boche for his military ability, but they despise him as a man."

Among the recent guests at the Hotel Clark, Los Angeles, were Col. and Mrs. F. W. Palmer and Capt. S. H. Francis.

Mrs. Rinaldo R. Wood and Miss Marjorie Wood sailed on the George Washington Sept. 3 to join Lieutenant Colonel Wood in France.

Mrs. Claremont A. Donaldson has joined her mother at 8341 Virginia avenue, Kansas City, Mo., after a visit at Leavenworth and the post.

Capt. and Mrs. William Gaston Simmons, U.S.A., announce the birth of a daughter, Emily Louise Simmons, on Aug. 10, 1919, at Gainesville, Ga.

A daughter, Elizabeth Windsor King, was born to Major Harry L. King, Coast Art., U.S.A., and Mrs. King on Aug. 26, 1919, at Ossining, N.Y.

Col. Samuel Goode Jones, U.S.A., and Mrs. Jones are at the Waldorf, New York city, Colonel Jones having recently reported for duty in the Eastern Department.

Major and Mrs. M. B. Carson, U.S.A., have been entertaining Mrs. Carson's mother, Mrs. Mary E. Brinton, of Philadelphia, for the past week at their home in Patchogue, Long Island.

Mrs. Galbraith, the wife of Col. J. G. Galbraith, U.S.A., who is still at Walter Reed Hospital, has taken an apartment with Col. and Mrs. Sherrard Coleman, U.S.A., at No. 1923 Calvert street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

A son, Ashur Atkinson Howell, jr., was born to Ensign Ashur Atkinson Howell, U.S.N., and Mrs. Howell Aug. 29, 1919, at Norfolk, Va. The baby is a grandson of the late Pay Dir. Charles H. Eldridge, U.S.N.

Lieut. Col. S. J. Turnbull, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Turnbull are visiting Dr. and Mrs. Peer P. Johnson, of Beverly, Mass. Colonel Turnbull arrived from Coblenz on the Imperator Aug. 10, and is now on leave.

Capt. B. Williams-Foots, U.S.A., is spending a thirty days' leave in Denver visiting his parents and grandparents, after fourteen months' service overseas. At the termination of leave he joins his regiment, the 58th Infantry, at Camp Dodge, Iowa.

Col. M. M. McNamers, U.S.A., has arrived at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and taken command of the 15th Cavalry. Mrs. McNamers leaves Fort Myer on Sept. 3 and after visiting in New York city a few weeks will join Colonel McNamers at Fort D. A. Russell.

Mrs. James K. Crain, wife of Col. J. K. Crain, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., who has been with her parents in Tuscaloosa, Ala., for the past two years, while Colonel Crain has been in Europe, will sail on the Leviathan Sept. 10 to join her husband, who will remain with the American Army in Germany.

Mrs. Aristides Moreno, who, with her children, has been visiting her parents, Major and Mrs. Field, U.S.A., at San Juan, P.R., has sailed for New York to await the arrival of Colonel Moreno, U.S.A., who will return from France with General Pershing. Col. and Mrs. Moreno will be for the present at the Cairo, Washington.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., of Washington, D.C., accompanied by Mrs. C. M. Butler, of Little Rock, Ark., and Mrs. Frank Omberg and Miss Eugenie Omberg, of Memphis, Tenn., are motoring from Youngstown, N.Y., to Washington, stopping several days at New York and Atlantic City en route. Col. and Mrs. Whitfield will reach Washington Sept. 6.

Rear Admirals Charles E. Clark and George H. Wadleigh, U.S.N., retired, and Lieut. Col. James N. Morgan, U.S.A., retired, who are members of the class of 1864, U.S. Naval Academy, held a reunion on board the old U.S.S. Constitution at the Boston Navy Yard on Aug. 29, in celebration of the day they reported at the Academy, fifty-nine years ago. Admiral Clark is the guest of his son-in-law, Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, U.S.N., who is commandant of the Boston Navy Yard.

Col. W. H. C. Bowen, U.S.A., retired, has been appointed commandant of the Hill Military Academy at Eugene, Ore., and will assume his duties with the opening of the fall semester, Sept. 17. Colonel Bowen is well known throughout the state as commanding officer of the Student Army Training Corps of the University of Oregon and professor of military science and tactics at the same institution. Colonel Bowen, as commandant, will have full charge of military discipline and drill and special lessons in history and tactics.

Col. Alfred E. Bradley, U.S.A., who has been a patient at General Hospital No. 12, Biltmore, N.C., for the past few months, has recovered sufficiently from his long illness to enable him to take advantage of the sick leave recently granted him. Accompanied by Mrs. Bradley, he will spend the autumn months at Yellowstone Park, visiting their daughter, Mrs. Frank Fitt, at the Manse, Highland Park, Ill., on the way West. Colonel Bradley's illness is incidental to his service in France, where for the first year of our operations, he was chief surgeon of the American Expeditionary Force, under General Pershing.

Rear Admiral Samuel S. Robison, U.S.N., commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, and Mrs. Robison tendered a reception to the officers of the Italian warship Conte di Cavour at the Commandant's quarters on Aug. 26. The officers of the ships at the yard as well as other officers on duty there, and their wives were invited. Those who assisted in receiving were Rear Admiral and Mrs. Robison, Capt. and Mrs. James E. Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Watson, Capt. and Mrs. Homer R. Stanford, Comdr. and Mrs. I. E. Bass, Comdr. J. S. O'Leary and daughter, Miss Elinor O'Leary, Comdr. G. N. Hayward and Miss Florence Hayward and Med. Dir. and Mrs. J. S. Leys.

Brig. Gen. Anson Mills, U.S.A., retired, who resides in Washington, D.C., celebrated his eighty-fifth anniversary on Aug. 31, 1919, and invited to dine with him a small party of intimate friends and relatives. General Mills was born in Indiana Aug. 31, 1834, the son of James P. and Sarah Kenworthy Mills, and was appointed a cadet at West Point, 1855-7. With the late Mrs. Mills he established his home in Washington some years ago. He erected the Mills building at 17th street and Pennsylvania avenue, one of the first steel frame, fireproof buildings in Washington. His collection of signed photographs of men of note is large and interesting. The family residence, 2 Dupont circle, is filled with interesting relics. The guests at the dinner were seated about a table lighted with many candles, and a birthday cake, carrying out the annual custom of the late Mrs. Mills. The party dining with General Mills included Major Gen. O. D. Rhoades, Representative and Mrs. Charles B. Timberlake and their nephew, Mr. Anson Fall, the namesake of the host; Col. and Mrs. W. W. Overton, Miss Mabel Overton, Mrs. William J. Glasgow, wife of Major General Glasgow, and Miss Kathleen Kline.

Brig. Gen. George W. McIver, U.S.A., has been ordered to command the recruit depot at Fort Slocum, N.Y.

Col. and Mrs. Robert Whitfield, U.S.A., are among the Army people stopping at the Hotel Astor, New York city.

Mrs. Nathan J. Shelton, wife of Major Shelton, U.S.A., is a guest at the Lake Placid Club, Essex county, N.Y.

A son, Monroe Marshall Eberlin, was born to Lieut. Ralph Eberlin, 38th Inf., U.S.A., and Mrs. Eberlin at New York city on Aug. 22, 1919.

Miss A. Mabel Oakes, of Newton Highlands, Mass., is visiting her brother, Major Frederick G. Oakes, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., at Camp Humphreys, Va.

Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick, U.S.A., was a casual passenger on the troop transport Von Steuben, which arrived at New York from Brest on Sept. 1.

A daughter, Ann Duryea Kirk, was born to Lieut. Col. Norman T. Kirk, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mrs. Kirk at General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N.J., on Aug. 28, 1919.

Brig. Gen. John McClellan, U.S.A., and Mrs. McClellan, who were at Tahoe Tavern for some weeks, are now in San Francisco for a few days on their way back to San Diego.

Major Gen. Enoch H. Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, while on his way to Colorado for a vacation, stopped off at Fort Leavenworth on Aug. 30 and visited Army friends.

Arrangements have been made for Lieut. Gen. Robert L. Bullard and Major Gen. William L. Sibert, U.S.A., to ride in the 1st Division, U.S.A., parades in New York and in Washington.

Comdr. and Mrs. Guy E. Davis, U.S.N., and daughter, Dorothy, have moved from their summer home in Gales Ferry, Conn., to 16 Summit avenue, New London, Conn., where they will be for the winter.

Mrs. Grace Fisk Billings, of Berkeley, Calif., is at the Hotel Pennsylvania, New York city, awaiting the arrival of her son, Capt. Stanley Fisk Bryan, of the 5th Field Art., 1st Division, U.S.A. Captain Bryan has been overseas since July, 1917.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. H. H. Forgas, U.S.N., gave a dance at the sail loft, Cavite, P.I., on July 21, in honor of their house guests, Mrs. Karl F. Smith and Mrs. Robert Baush. All the officers at the station and their wives were invited to attend.

Brig. Gen. and Mrs. G. W. McIver, U.S.A., spent several days in Washington last week en route to General McIver's new station, Fort Slocum. Miss Frances McIver and Midshipman Benwick McIver are visiting in Washington before joining their parents.

Major Gen. Eli A. Helmick, U.S.A., and Col. Francis A. Ruggles, 7th Field Art., U.S.A., arrived at Hoboken, N.J., Sept. 1, from France. General Helmick, who, after the armistice, was placed in command of the Port of Embarkation at Brest, superintended the departure of more than one million troops.

Lieut. Comdr. B. F. Tilley, U.S.N., and family have recently moved to Boston, Mass. Lieutenant Commander Tilley is in command of destroyer No. 274 (U.S.S. Meade) fitting out at Squantum, Mass. During the war he served as executive officer of the Navy transport Great Northern, recently transferred to the Army.

The troop transport Martha Washington sailed from Brest for Constantinople on Aug. 24 with the American mission to Armenia, which included fifteen Army officers, and the American Relief Administration, with twenty-three officers. The high ranking officers aboard consisted of Major Gen. James G. Harbord and Brig. Gens. Frank R. McCoy and George V. H. Moseley, all U.S.A.

Capt. Edwin Taylor Pollock, U.S.N., and Mrs. Pollock, of Washington, D.C., and Miss Pollock are spending the month of August in camp in the Adirondacks. They will motor to the Livingston Taylors' country place in New York state for a visit in September. Miss Pollock, one of the season's debutantes, will be the guest of friends in New York city until Oct. 1, when she will return to Washington.

Secretary of War Baker, addressing the fifty-eighth convention of the American Chemical Society, held at Philadelphia on Sept. 3, paid a high tribute to the chemists of America, adding: "One-third of the chemists of the United States were in the military service of their country in the Great War, one-third were engaged in essential industries and one-third in war work at home. While comparisons are impossible, I do not believe any profession contributed a greater portion of its members to the military service or did a greater work in war-time."

Rear Admiral Benton C. Decker, U.S.N., commandant of the 7th Naval District, with headquarters at Key West, Fla., has filed a petition for divorce from Mary Ida Decker, in the Superior Court at Newport, R.I., according to a dispatch from that city to the New York Sun. The case is to come up at the October term of court. Admiral Decker, who claims Newport as his residence, says in his petition that he and the defendant were married on May 13, 1893. The ground for the action is desertion and extreme cruelty. The dispatch states that it is not expected Mrs. Decker, who is living in Newport, will contest the suit. Admiral and Mrs. Decker are the parents of Ensign Benton C. Decker, jr., who is an instructor in the Naval Academy. Admiral Decker was on staff duty at the War College, Newport, at the outbreak of the Great War.

Lieut. and Mrs. Charles Vaughn, U.S.N., gave a delightfully informal buffet supper-dance at their quarters, submarine base, Coco Solo, C.Z., recently. The guests of honor on this occasion were Capt. and Mrs. R. L. Bowen. "Dr. Bowen," writes a correspondent, "has been the efficient superintendent of Colon Hospital for the past three years and his and his wife's departure is leaving an actual void in the social set of the Atlantic side of the Isthmus. The Coco Solo Jass band furnished its usual excellent music and the quarters were, as far as decorations were concerned, a veritable feast of flowers. Those who enjoyed this delightful function, other than the guests of honor, were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Houston, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Walter Combs, Comdr. and Mrs. F. H. Lemly, Lieut. and Mrs. E. G. Pennoyer, Lieut. and Mrs. H. B. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Busby, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris, Dr. and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. L. C. Armstrong and their sister, Miss Broadhurst, Dr. and Mrs. Nicholas, Dr. Frank Hughes, Lieut. George Marvell, Ensign A. J. McKelway. The friends from Colon Beach were Mr. and Mrs. J. Sheldon McCarthy and their sister, Mrs. Amy Nelson, Major and Mrs. N. K. Klingsmith, U.S.A., and the Assistant British Consul and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Frank De Boisere."



Mrs. Royal E. Ingersoll, wife of Commander Ingersoll, U.S.N., with her young son, has taken an apartment at the Gladstone in Philadelphia.

Mrs. Nelson H. Goss, wife of Commander Goss, U.S.N., and daughter, Miss Beverly Goss, are living in their home in the Girard Estate, Philadelphia.

Col. and Mrs. Thomas D. Sloan, U.S.A., who have been occupying the home of Mrs. Volney O. Chase, have moved to 2632 Woodley place, Washington.

Mrs. William B. Caperton, wife of Rear Admiral Caperton, U.S.N., has joined her daughter, Miss Marguerite Caperton, at the Muenchinger King, Newport, R.I.

Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, U.S.A., and Mrs. McAndrew have returned from visiting in Seattle, and are established in their quarters at Washington Barracks.

Lieut. Col. Joseph C. Hatie, Inf., U.S.A., reported in San Francisco for duty as aide-de-camp to Lieut. Gen. Hunter Liggett, U.S.A., commanding the Western Department.

Mrs. Medorem Crawford and Miss Dolores Crawford, wife and daughter of Brigadier General Crawford, U.S.A., retired, are stopping at the Glaslyn-Chatham, Atlantic City, N.J.

Major Vernon Roberts, Med. Corps, U.S.A., recently returned from overseas is now at Camp Dodge, Iowa. Mrs. Roberts has joined him and is stopping at the Victoria Hotel.

Lieut. Col. Edward T. Donnelly, U.S.A., and Mrs. Donnelly have been visiting Colonel Donnelly's brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, at Lakeside, Lenox, Mass.

Comdr. Arthur C. Stanley, Med. Corps, U.S.N., retired, has joined Mrs. Stanley and their children at their summer home at Monterey, Blue Ridge Summit, Pa., where he will stay two weeks.

Mrs. Silas W. Terry, widow of Rear Admiral Terry, U.S.N., who has been with her daughter Mrs. Filippo Camperio, formerly Miss Eleanor Terry, in Madrid and Milan, has returned to this country.

Mrs. Guy K. Calhoun, wife of Lieutenant Commander Calhoun, U.S.N., with her young son, who has been spending the summer at Narragansett Pier, R.I., has returned to her apartment in Washington.

Mrs. Royal B. Bradford, widow of Rear Admiral Bradford, U.S.N., who has spent the summer in Newport, R.I., left there on Sept. 3 to go to her place near Turner, Me., where she will remain some weeks.

Mrs. C. J. Peoples, wife of Rear Admiral Peoples (P.C.), U.S.N., with her two young daughters has returned to Washington from a two weeks' visit to Capt. and Mrs. S. P. Fullinwider, U.S.N., at Yorktown, Va.

Mrs. DeRosey C. Cabell, wife of Major General Cabell, U.S.A., has arrived at Washington from Fort Sam Houston, Texas, and is visiting her daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. E. V. Isaacs, U.S.N., at the navy yard.

Mrs. W. T. Johnston, wife of Colonel Johnston, U.S.A., with her son, Mr. Russell Johnston, has been the guest of Dr. and Mrs. Pritchard, of New York at their summer home. They will visit Atlantic City before returning to Washington.

Brig. Gen. Lutz Wahl, U.S.A., took charge of Camp Funston, Kas., Sept. 3, succeeding Brig. Gen. W. H. Sage, U.S.A., ordered overseas to command a provisional brigade. Colonel Gordon Johnston is the new executive officer at Camp Funston.

Major Gen. Littleton W. T. Waller, U.S.M.C., and Mrs. Waller, who were visiting at Camp Shawnee, Lake Placid, N.Y., have left for Long Island, where they will be the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Louis Geissler at their summer home, Tree Tops.

Miss Carolyn Nash, daughter of Capt. Francis S. Nash, Med. Corps, U.S.N., who has been spending some weeks at the White Sulphur Springs, W. Va., has gone to Swampscott, Mass., to visit Miss Ruth Hitchcock, daughter of Senator Hitchcock, of Nebraska.

Major Raymond G. Payne, A.G. Dept., U.S.A., and Mrs. Payne, who have been stationed in Washington since their return from California, are now spending two weeks' leave touring. The latter's parents, Mr. and Mrs. F. Worden Graham, are accompanying them.

Mrs. André W. Brewster, wife of Major General Brewster, U.S.A., who has spent the summer with her sister, Mrs. Walker, in New Brunswick, has returned to the Shoreham, Washington, but will go next week to meet General Brewster in New York, where he will arrive with General Pershing.

First Lieut. Tobin S. Curtis, Air Ser., U.S.N., aeronautics, Mather Field, Sacramento, Calif., was ordered on Aug. 26 to proceed by airplane to San Francisco, for conference with the Air Service officer, Western Department, thence to March Field, Riverside, for temporary duty in connection with the Mexican border patrol and return to his station at Mather Field.

Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., was entertained at dinner by the Chamber of Commerce of Hoboken, N.J., Sept. 3, and was presented by that body with a gold watch as a token of the gratitude of the citizens of Hoboken for the part the Admiral played as commander of the Cruiser and Transport Force in conveying men to France and bringing them safely. On the front of the case is inscribed four stars, his name and grade, and inside the case is "He took them over and he brought them back." Admiral Gleaves made suitable response to the remarks of Mr. Palmer Campbell, president of the Chamber of Commerce, who made the presentation, in which he expressed his appreciation of the courtesies extended to him and his staff by the city officials. Other officers present were Major Gen. David C. Shanks and Brigadier General McManus, U.S.A., of the Port of Embarkation.

Electrician Sergt. 1st Class Bernard Kehoe, Coast Art., U.S.A., who, during the war with Germany, held a temporary commission as lieutenant and served gallantly in the battle zone in France, was awarded the Croix de Guerre (gift star) by Marshal Petain, of France, commander-in-chief of the French armies of the East. The official citation in the order by Marshal Petain, dated March 14, 1918, is as follows: "Lieut. Bernard Kehoe, 64th Brigade of American Infantry, a brave and energetic officer, who on many occasions has given excellent proof of his technical ability and lofty sense of duty. Ever ready to undertake difficult missions, he has succeeded personally in establishing and maintaining liaison by telephone with the advanced elements of the brigade in such difficult situations as the advance on Juvigny Aug. 31, 1918, and on Terny Sorny, Sept. 1, 1918, when he had to repair constantly the lines cut by the enemy fire. In this way he contributed greatly to the success of these operations."

Col. Theodore P. Kane, U.S.M.C., has been detailed to command the marine barracks at Philadelphia.

Lieut. Col. Julian S. Hatcher, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the armory at Springfield, Mass.

A son, Thomas Edward Kessing, was born to Lieut. O. O. Kessing, U.S.N., and Mrs. Kessing at Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 1, 1919.

Mrs. Walton Goodwin and Miss Alice Goodwin, widow and daughter of Captain Goodwin, U.S.N., are spending a few weeks at Atlantic City, N.J.

Col. and Mrs. E. S. Walton, U.S.A., are now residing at 4125 St. Charles avenue, New Orleans, where Colonel Walton is on duty as zone supply officer.

Brig. Gen. Frank Parker, U.S.A., commanding the 1st Infantry Brigade, was a passenger on the troop transport Mobile, which arrived at New York from Brest on Sept. 3.

Major John S. MacTaggart, U.S.A., has been detailed to duty at Princeton University, Princeton, N.J., instead of at Cornell University, Ithaca, N.Y., as at first intended.

Mrs. Marguerite Clark, daughter of the late Capt. G. W. Cole, U.S.A., who has completed six months' service overseas, was among the recent arrivals at New York from France.

Col. Harry Lee, U.S.M.C., who has been in command of the marine barracks at Quantico, Va., has been assigned to command the 1st Regiment of Marines at Philadelphia.

Miss Margaret Robertson and Miss Georgie Varnum, who have been the house guests of Mrs. W. F. Wheatley at Pumpkin Villa, Santa Cruz, Calif., have returned to their homes in San Francisco.

Capt. Charles H. Roe, Engrs., U.S.R., and Mrs. Roe announce the birth of a son on Sept. 1, 1919, at their home at Tarrytown, N.Y. The new arrival tipped the scales at eight and one-half pounds.

Major and Mrs. A. M. Giffin, U.S.A., have taken an apartment at 113 Langdon avenue, Watertown, Mass. Major Giffin, who recently returned from France in command of Base Hospital 65, is now on duty as surgeon at the Watertown Arsenal, N.Y.

A son, Lee Vogdes Holcombe, was born to Lieut. Col. John Lee Holcombe, U.S.A., and Mrs. Holcombe at Fort Preble, Me., Aug. 24. The new arrival is a grandson of Major Charles B. Vogdes, U.S.A., and of the late Comdr. John Hite Lee Holcombe, U.S.N.

Officers of the Army arriving at Hoboken, N.J., from France on Sept. 4 included the following: Col. Earl J. Atkisson, Corps of Engrs., U.S.A., commanding 1st Engineers; Lieut. Cols. Charles W. Rider, 26th Inf., Newton N. Polk, Field Art.; Majors Ferry K. Heath, Inf., R. K. Whitson, Inf.; Capt. Frank W. Willets, 1st Engrs., and Lieut. Clinton D. Bowman, chaplain, U.S.A.

Lieut. Col. Edwin M. Watson, Field Art., U.S.A., who recently returned from service overseas, has been detailed as aid to the President and ordered to report to the officer in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds in Washington, D.C., for duty at the White House. He is a native of Alabama, but was appointed to the Army from Virginia, graduating from the U.S. Military Academy in 1908. He has been attached to the A.E.F.

Major and Mrs. Edwin Bradford Hartley, U.S.A., announce the marriage of their daughter, Mary Lyons, to Major Clarence Pernel Baxter, Med. Corps, U.S.A., in Washington, D.C., on Aug. 20, 1919.

#### STATUS OF CONTRACTS.

The value of the uncompleted portions of suspended contracts that had been liquidated to July 26 totals \$1,733,872,000, or 46.3 per cent. of the total value of suspensions as reported to that date. In point of numbers, liquidation has been effected in the case of 19,946 contracts and agreements, or eighty per cent. of total number suspended. The status of contract liquidation to July 26 may be summarized as follows: Number of contracts liquidated, 19,946; value of uncompleted portions, \$1,733,872,000; paid to contractors in settlement, \$240,418,000; saving effected, \$1,493,454,000; per cent. saved, 86.1.

Suspended contracts awaiting liquidation amount to \$2,012,635,000, of which seventy-nine per cent. pertain to ordnance; ten per cent. to Purchase and Storage, and ten per cent. to Air Service. Assuming that future liquidations in each bureau can be effected at the same rate of cost as has obtained in the past, payments of about \$326,398,000 will be needed to secure the relinquishment of contracts still outstanding.

#### CHANGE IN SMALL ARMS FIRING MANUAL.

Changes in the Small Arms Firing Manual for the U.S. Army, 1913, were ordered by the War Department on Aug. 28, as follows: Definitions and Paragraph 342, Small Arms Firing Manual, 1913, as changed by Circular Small Arms Firing Manual No. 25, are further changed as follows:

**Distinguished Marksman.**—An officer or enlisted man who has won any three of the following authorized badges—the badges awarded in department, departmental, divisional or Army rifle and carbine competitions and the National Individual Match; the badges awarded principals and alternates winning places on the Army, Infantry or Cavalry rifle teams for the National Matches; the badges awarded to members actually firing on Army, Infantry or Cavalry teams in the National Team Match.

**Paragraph 342. Requirements.**—An officer or enlisted man will be announced by the War Department as a distinguished marksman when he has won any three of the above badges. An officer or enlisted man will be announced by the War Department as a distinguished pistol shot when he has won three of the authorized badges in department, departmental, divisional and Army pistol competitions, or in the National Pistol Match. Distinguished marksman and distinguished pistol shots are not eligible to compete for badges in department competitions with the arm in the use of which they are distinguished.

The Secretary of War has further directed the publication of a bulletin as follows:

A badge will be issued to officers and enlisted men who, since and including the year 1906, shall have won a place as a principal or alternate on the Infantry or Cavalry rifle teams selected to represent the Army in the National Matches. The badges will be included among those which will count in determining eligibility for classification as distinguished marksman. Application for badges will be made to The Adjutant General of the Army, giving full name, present rank and address, rank and organization at time of winning place on the team, name and year or team. In case this badge so awarded completes the three badges necessary for an indi-

vidual to win to attain classification as a distinguished marksman, that fact also will be stated, together with names and years of competitions in which other badges were won, in order that a distinguished marksman's badge also may be awarded.

#### NOTES OF ARMY PERSONNEL.

Recent personnel orders assign officers to Air Service groups, U.S.A., as follows: Administrative, Col. Frank P. Lahm, Lieuts. Paul Alexander and John E. Hornbaker; training and operations, Capt. W. E. Nieman and Lieut. Robert J. Brown, jr.; supply, Capt. Ross McCoy and Harvey E. Harris. Col. John F. Curry has been assigned to duty with the advisory board.

Assigned to groups at Air Service headquarters: Administrative, Lieut. Col. Earl L. Maiden, Capt. Joseph F. Randall and John De Forrest; information, Capt. William O. Farnsworth and Lieut. Robert T. Purchas; Training and Operations, Capt. M. L. Winterup.

Lieut. Col. Robert N. Bodine, Ord. Dept., U.S.A., has been assigned to command the San Antonio Arsenal, Texas.

Lieut. Col. Herbert C. Clark, Med. Corps, U.S.A., now on duty in the office of the Surgeon General of the Army, Washington, D.C., has been directed to proceed to Cleveland, Ohio, for the purpose of collecting data and other information concerned with war gases and their effects on human beings. Upon completion of this duty he will return to Washington.

Major C. O. Bailey, Med. Corps, U.S.A., has been assigned to command the field hospital to be organized at Camp Meade, Md., for overseas service.

Major Michael F. Davis, jr., military aviator, has been appointed assistant to the Chief of Training Division, Training and Operations Group, Air Service, relieving Major Ora M. Baldinger.

#### U.S. PACIFIC FLEET REVIEW.

The U.S. Pacific Fleet, under Admiral Hugh Rodman, comprising forty-two vessels, passed in review before Secretary of the Navy Daniels at the Golden Gate, San Francisco, Calif., Sept. 1. The event was witnessed by thousands of enthusiastic spectators who flocked to every vantage point on land and were aboard numerous harbor craft.

Mr. Daniels reviewed the fleet from on board the old battleship Oregon, in command of Capt. Ivan C. Wetters. As the ships steamed through the Golden Gate and anchored in the harbor they afforded the finest of spectacles and a gathering of the most powerful array of warships that San Franciscans had ever seen. In addition to the forty-two vessels passing the review ship there were nine supply and fuel ships which entered the harbor later. With Secretary Daniels was a party of prominent national and state officials. Many entertainments ashore were given for officers and men.

In response to an invitation from the Canadian government, Mr. Daniels, with a part of the Pacific Fleet, will visit Victoria, B.C., arriving there about noon Sept. 11. He will make the visit with Admiral Rodman in the flagship New York, accompanied by the New Mexico and a division of destroyers.

President Wilson has definitely decided that his review of the Pacific Fleet at Seattle will take place at three p.m. on Saturday, Sept. 13. This arrangement will give him two days at San Francisco, Sept. 17 and 18, as originally planned.

#### NAVY ADOPTS NEW DEVICE FOR AVIATORS.

Change of the Navy aviator device was announced at the Navy Department on Aug. 20 as follows: "The present gold pin with double wings based on the shield and anchor will be worn only on wash summer uniforms. The winter uniforms will carry a similar device of gold embroidery. Provision has been made in a new regulation which designates student naval aviators and flying mechanics. The student wears a pin similar to that of the graduate aviator, with the exception that one wing is removed, leaving a device similar to that worn by observers abroad.

Regular members of seaplane flight crews among the enlisted men will wear a pin similar to that of the student aviator, except that it shall be of silver. This change is made in the belief that there should be a distinctive insignia for graduate and student naval aviators, and further that flying mechanics should also be entitled to wear some mark of distinction."

The Air Service of the Army is considering the abolition of the half-wing now worn by its observers for the reason that it is deemed an anachronism, is illogical and open to criticism on the ground that it is scarcely dignified to an officer to mark him as belonging to a service in which he is not assigned to certain duty, in fact is marked to indicate his restricted duty. On the other hand there is criticism from the aesthetic standpoint that wings come in pairs and should never be used singly as a device, as singly a wing is of no use for flying.

#### NEW NAVY GOVERNOR AT TUTUILA.

The ceremonies attending the inauguration of Capt. Warren J. Terhune, U.S.N., as governor of American Samoa, succeeding Capt. John M. Poyer, U.S.N., are described in the July issue of O le Fa'atunu, the English-native monthly newspaper published by the government. The ceremonies took place at the U.S. naval station, Pago Pago, Tutuila, on June 10. The introduction of the new governor by the retiring governor was followed by the hauling down of the latter's pennant. The oath was administered to Governor Terhune by Judge Noble, a Samoan Bible being used. The new governor's pennant was then raised, accompanied by a salute of seventeen guns. The benediction was pronounced by Lieut. Herbert Dumstrey, Ch.C., U.S.N. In his inaugural address Governor Terhune referred to the fact that he and Commander Poyer were shipmates thirty years ago. He also spoke of the gratitude felt by officers and men of the American Navy for the Samoan people because of their courage in saving the lives of many officers and men of the U.S.S. Trenton, U.S.S. Vandalia and U.S.S. Nipsic at the time of the great hurricane in the harbor of Apia in March, 1889. He added: "Since that day the friendship between Americans and Samoans has strengthened each year, fostered by American naval officers. The captains of American warships that first visited Samoa wrote to Washington praising the hospitality, truthfulness and character of the Samoans. Captain Wilkes and Commander Meade,



both U.S.N., and many other officers of the Navy knew the Samoans of earlier days, the ancestors of those now present, and loved them. The American officers and the Samoan chiefs knew and trusted each other and each knew that the other spoke the truth. Former Governor Poyer, Mrs. Poyer and Miss Poyer sailed for San Francisco the same day on the steamship Sonoma.

#### ARMY OFFICER WINS AIR RACE.

Lieut. B. W. Maynard, an officer in the emergency Army, was the winner of the New York-Toronto international handicap air race which commenced on Aug. 24 and ended on the night of Aug. 29. The race was open to either Army or civilian fliers and was for purses aggregating \$10,000, but while under the ruling of Major Gen. Charles T. Menoher, director of the Air Service, U.S.A., Army machines were permitted to enter the race so that an elaborate test might be made of their relative reliability and efficiency. Army pilots were debarred from sharing in the prizes, which were offered by John E. McBowman, of New York. The distance flown was approximately 1,402 miles and was a two-way round trip event, the performance being rated over both the direct and return journey. Thirty entrants finished the race. The start at the New York end was made from Roosevelt Field, Mineola, Long Island, N. Y., and was by way of Buffalo, N.Y. Nearly all the American fliers made the start from Mineola, while the Canadian entrants started from Toronto. Maynard flew a DH-4 machine with a 400-h.p. Liberty motor. His flying time in minutes was 465 1/4, or 7 hours 45 minutes 15 seconds. Other Army entrants were Col. Gerald C. Brant, Air Service, U.S.A., who flew a DH-4 of 400-h.p., and whose flying time was 545 1/4 minutes. General Menoher gave the signal for the machines to start. Col. Archie Miller, Air Ser., U.S.A., who is in charge of Hazelhurst Field, Long Island, was among those who witnessed the start of the fliers.

#### OUR TROOPS IN EUROPE.

The War Department issued an announcement on Sept. 4 stating that exclusive of units constituting the American Forces in Germany the following organizations will be in Europe after Sept. 30: Regimental headquarters, headquarters and supply companies, Cos. E, F, L and M; Military Police companies 202, 222, 226, 354, 265, 269, 285 and 306; 35th Service Co.; Motor Transport Cos. 618, 683, 698, 617 and 700; Motor Cycle Cos. 306 and 308; Service Park units 420, 714, 396 and 350; Motor Truck Cos. 546 and 3; Motor Supply Train 428; Guard Cos. 135, 136, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 149 and 150; Depot Service Cos. 2, 28 and 36; Prisoners of War Escort Cos. 1, 2, 9, 33, 35, 60 to 66 inclusive, 68, 71, 72, 73, 75 to 79 inclusive, 81, 82, 85, 87, 96, 118, 122, 202 to 214 inclusive, 216, 218 to 221 inclusive, 223, 221, 227 to 230 inclusive, 232 to 243 inclusive, 45 to 263 inclusive, 265, 267, 268, 269, 272, 273, 274; Administrative Service Cos. 13, 123, 51, 107 and 73; Provisional Guard Cos. 1 to 10 inclusive; Provisional Mechanical units 2 and 3. The dates of return of all these organizations are indefinite, due to the uncertainty of time required to repatriate German prisoners of war.

#### RETENTION OF OFFICERS IN SERVICE.

So much of Circular 350, War Dept., 1919, as requires all emergency officers to be discharged and all Regular officers to be returned to their permanent grades by Sept. 30, 1919, was revoked by Secretary Baker on Sept. 4, all except such officers as are selected for retention in the event of approximately 8,500 emergency officers being authorized by legislation for the remainder of the fiscal year are to be discharged by Oct. 31. Officers for duty with line organizations will be selected by station and organization commanders. All others will be selected by chiefs of staff corps and departments. Officers under medical treatment for disability incident to the military service will be discharged when the maximum degree of restoration has been attained. Officers of the line may be discharged without being reported surplus. Officers of a staff corps will not be discharged until concurrence of the chief of such staff corps is granted. The period to which employment leaves under Circular 350 may be granted is extended to Oct. 25.

#### FOOTBALL PRACTICE BEGINS AT WEST POINT.

The Army football season opened at West Point on Aug. 30 with sixty-five cadets answering to the call for football material. The regular season of games begins Sept. 27 when the schedule opens by playing Middlebury College. Col. Charles D. Daly, who is now stationed at the U.S. Military Academy and who played on the 1905 team, will act as head coach, assisted by Lieut. Col. Philip Hayes, class of 1909; Major Vernon E. Frichard, class of 1915; Major Robert M. Bathurst, class of 1917, and Capt. Laurence B. Meacham, class of 1917. The schedule as planned closes on Nov. 29 with the Navy game to be played in New York city.

#### TEMPORARY OFFICERS REQUIRED IN A.E.F.

A cable of Aug. 24 states that it will be necessary to retain 327 temporary officers after Sept. 30 in connection with the termination of the activities of the A.E.F. The requirements, by services, are: Railroad and construction, 134; Medical, 60; Quartermaster, 52; Judge Advocate General, 19; Transportation, 17; Labor Bureau, 17; Motor Transport, 11; Signal, 5; Air Service, 4; Finance, 4; Army Service Corps, 2; Inspector General, 1; code officer, 1.

### THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 28-28.

#### SPECIAL ORDERS TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

S.O. 300-E, AUG. 27, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Q.M. Sergt. T. Carroll, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., and will proceed to his home.

Q.M. Sergt. O. C. Watts, Q.M.C., will be placed upon the retired list at Fort McDowell, Calif., and to home.

Sergt. H. J. Scott, Cav., unassigned, is detailed for duty with the National Guard of New York as sergeant-instructor and to New York, N.Y.

Sergt. T. E. O'Brien, Co. A, 12th M.G. Bn., will be placed upon the retired list at Camp Travis, Texas, and will proceed to his home.

S.O. 204-O, AUG. 30, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Brig. Gen. W. C. Rivers, U.S.A., is assigned to 12th Cavalry upon his demotion to grade of colonel, and to Columbus, N.M., for duty.

Col. W. M. Whitman, I.G.D., to Chicago, Ill., Central Dept., for duty.

Major W. C. Ross, I.G.D., to 25 West 45th St., New York city, for duty accordingly.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major R. O. Rodgers to Camp Holabird, Md.; Major A. C. Howard to San Francisco; Capt. L. C. Weiss to Washington.

Officers of M.D. to San Francisco for transportation to Siberia and report in person to the C.G., A.E.F., for special duty in connection with the control of epidemic diseases: Lieut. Col. E. R. Whitmore and J. G. Cumming and Capt. C. B. Spruit, M.C., and 2d Lieut. T. T. Crooks, San C.

Officers of M.C. to Fort McHenry, Md., General Hospital No. 2, for duty: Lieut. Col. T. J. Lear; Major J. S. Gaul, Capt. J. B. Montgomery, and 1st Lieut. W. D. Gill and W. H. House.

Major of M.C. to duty as follows: N. S. MacDonald to San Antonio, Texas, Kelley Field; W. H. Crum to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston; R. W. Bryant to Jefferson Barracks, Mo.; W. D. Fonville to Fort Sam Houston, Texas.

Capt. F. C. Sager, Vet. C., to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, for duty.

Capt. G. C. Myers, San C., to Washington for duty.

Officers of Engrs. to duty as follows: Col. E. Graves to West Point, N.Y., for temporary duty until about Dec. 1, 1919, and then return to proper station; Col. E. J. Atkinson to Camp Beauregard, La.; Capt. T. B. Moir to Washington, D.C.

Capt. R. Van Deusen, S.C., to Superintendent, U.S. Military Academy, West Point, N.Y., for duty.

Capt. W. H. Carthy, Air Ser. (Aeronautics), to Fort Storey, Va., for duty.

Major W. T. Bals, Cav., to 16th Cav. and to Brownsville, Texas.

Capt. W. E. Barott, Cav., is assigned to 13th Cav. and to Fort Clark, Texas, for duty.

Resignation by W. H. Gillett, Cav., of his commissions as temporary captain and first lieut. (Regular Army) is accepted this date.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. A. P. S. Hyde to Fort Amador, C.Z., Panama Coast Artillery Dist.; Lieut. Col. W. F. Winton to Washington; Lieut. Col. E. M. Watson will be attached to the White House for duty as aid; Major B. C. Anderson is attached to 82d F.A. and to Fort Bliss, Texas; Capt. J. H. Van Eoy to 11th Field Art., Camp Grant, Ill.; 1st Lieut. E. I. Watson, jr., to 11th Field Art. and to Camp Grant, Ill.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. H. L. Butler to Camp Upton, N.Y.; Major H. B. Saylor to Fort Hamilton, N.Y.; Major F. L. Perigo to San Francisco and sail on transport to leave about Oct. 5, 1919, for Manila; Capt. H. L. Morse to Fort H. G. Wright, N.Y.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. H. Allaire to Governors Island, N.Y.; Lieut. Col. E. B. McCracken to Washington; Lieut. Col. R. A. Hill is assigned to 5th Inf., Camp Meade, Md.; Major D. H. Cowles to El Paso, Texas.

Officers to Camp Dix, N.J., Sept. 15, for assignment to 50th Inf.: Capt. E. E. Bacon, 62d Inf.; 1st Lieut. J. L. Blanding, 45th Inf.; R. M. Browning, 36th Inf.; J. R. Burney, 21st Inf.; A. C. Case, 40th Inf.; W. B. Clark, 22d Inf.; F. M. Conroy, 14th Inf.; I. W. Crawford, 24th Inf.; C. R. Davis, 22d Inf.; E. A. De Vries, 63d Inf.; S. Jackson, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. M. S. Chester, 7th Inf.; J. Huling, 19th Inf.; and T. L. Urquhart, 17th Inf.

Officers to Camp Meade, Md., Sept. 15, for assignment to 5th Inf.: Capt. L. S. Hatfield, N. Minus, C. More, J. C. Platt, jr., C. E. Raynes, F. R. Wolf, W. B. Van Aken, M. E. Walker, F. R. Wolf, E. M. Yon and T. A. Young, Inf.; 1st Lieut. L. J. Farrell, H. P. Gant and W. K. Kelo, jr., Inf.; L. J. McCarthy, 36th Inf.; W. E. Perkins, Inf.; E. G. Perley, 40th Inf.; J. K. Rice, 3d Inf.; R. B. Smith, 41st Inf.; E. M. Stewart, 30th Inf.; H. W. Tarkington, 1st Inf.; and H. A. Wear, 85th Inf.

Officers to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to 5th Inf.: Capt. F. G. Bonham, W. F. Newton and R. Sparks, Inf.; 1st Lieut. P. S. Beard, H. Haney and H. A. Tribolet, 57th Inf.; R. E. Vermette and L. D. Wythe, Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. B. Conrad and A. Pulsifer, Inf.

Major Earl C. Popp, Chem. War. Ser., to Edgewood, Md., for duty.

First Lieut. J. A. Silbese, Chem. War. Ser., to Edgewood, Md., Edgewood Arsenal, for duty.

Major R. E. Carmody, M.T.C., to Washington for duty.

Major C. Nockolds, U.S.A., to Camp Funston; Fort Riley, Kas., for duty as camp veterinarian and division veterinarian, 7th Div.

Officers of Inf. are placed on the detached officers' list: Majors B. E. Wade (lieut. col. Inf.), G. E. Goodrich (lieut. col. Inf.), W. F. Scherer (lieut. col. N.G.), R. B. Lister (lieut. col. U.S.A.), T. S. Moorman (lieut. col. U.S.A.), H. Morrow (lieut. col. U.S.A.), L. D. Gasser (lieut. col. U.S.A.) and B. G. Rattencliff (lieut. col. U.S.A.).

S.O. 205-A, SEPT. 2, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of officers are hereby made permanent: First Lieuts. W. B. Wright, jr., F.A.; J. O. Adams, F.A.; M. Morgan, Cav.; F. P. Stretton, Cav.; R. S. Duncan, Inf.; C. J. Booth, Cav.; F. W. Freeman, Inf.; R. E. Fisher, Inf.; H. W. Maas, Cav.; D. Hughes, Inf.; A. Bloch, Inf.; J. B. Taylor, Cav.; F. J. Matte, Cav.; J. Kinney, jr., Cav.

S.O. 205-O, SEPT. 2, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Col. C. E. Morton, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C.

Officers relieved from detail in the I.G.D.: Lieut. Col. A. E. Saxton, Cav., and Major V. V. Henry, Cav.

Lieut. Col. B. L. Bargar, I.G.D., to Washington for duty.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. T. S. Troy to Atlanta, Ga.; Major C. M. Dellman to Rockford, Ill.; Major E. de R. Phelan to Fort Riley, Kas., Camp Funston; Capt. W. P. Smale to Fort McHenry, Md., Hospital No. 2.

Capt. G. J. Sibley, D.C., to Fort Logan, Colo., for duty.

Major P. R. Whitmarsh, San C., to Atlanta, Ga., and to the supply officer for duty.

Officers of C.E. to duty as follows: Col. H. A. Finch to Washington; Capt. L. DuB. Clay to Camp Humphreys, Va.; Capt. A. E. Wood to Watertown, Mass.

First Lieut. C. O. Duffy, O.D., to Fort Omaha, Army Balloon School, for duty.

Officers detailed for service and to fill vacancies in the grade of first lieutenant in the Ordnance Department: Infantry—Second Lieuts. R. Z. Crane, 1st Lieut. Inf.; F. K. Kennedy, jr., 1st Lieut. Inf. Coast Artillery Corps—First Lieuts. J. L. Hatcher, major; W. F. Van Der Hyden, capt.; I. A. Crump, capt.; E. L. Ford, jr., major; A. Bardshaw, jr., capt.; L. A. Miller, capt.; C. H. Keck, capt.; G. S. Kennedy, capt.; H. C. Masbott, capt.; C. H. Menger, capt.; S. R. Stribling, capt.; P. C. Shaffer, capt.; T. C. Dickson, jr., capt.; and G. H. Stough, major, all O.C.'s; C. O. Hershman, L. J. Moyns, O. L. Ordemann, H. L. Campbell and 2d Lieut. M. H. Davis, 1st Lieut. C.A.C. Field Artillery—First Lieuts. H. C. Minton, major, F.A., and W. I. Wilson, Cavalry—First Lieuts. A. W. Williams, capt.; J. B. Bellinger, jr., G. W. Outland and 2d Lieut. F. W. Fenn.

Officers detailed as student officers in the Ordnance Department for two years: Coast Artillery—First Lieut. J. G. Vickery, capt., C.A.C.; 2d Lieut. J. W. Walters, W. W. Murphy, A. D. Stoddard and H. L. Miller, 1st Lieut. G.O. Field Artillery—First Lieuts. J. O. Heskins, M. M. Serum and E. A. O'Hair, capt., F.A.; K. L. Holmes-Brown, 2d Lieut. M. E. Harrison, capt., F.A.; W. H. Soderholm and H. E. Carr, 1st Lieut. F.A.; P. L. Deylits, Cavalry—First Lieuts. D. W. Craig and A. Vollmer, capt., Cav.; 2d Lieut. E. M. Abbott, capt., F.A.; G. G. Eddy and R. A. Hicke.

Officers of Signal Corps to New Haven, Conn., and report Sept. 15 to the Sheffield Scientific School, Yale University, for taking a special course of Signal Corps instruction for one school year: Lieut. Col. C. N. Sawyer, S. M. Wainwright, C. M. Milliken and Major E. E. McQuillin.

Officers assigned to the 10th Field Signal Battalion, Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty: First Lieut. T. J. Delany, C.A.C., and E. E. LaBaron, F.A.

Officers assigned to the 7th Field Signal Battalion, Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty: First Lieut. W. F. Daugherty, Cav.; Capt. U. Edd, Cav., and 1st Lieut. G. G. Black, Cav.

Officers to Ancon, C.Z., for duty with Signal Corps organizations: First Lieuts. M. M. Montgomery, F.A., and W. R. Carswell, jr., Inf.

Col. E. S. Steever, Air Ser., from further duty with the Committee on Education and Special Training at Washington.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. J. F. Walker to

Fort Adams, R.I.; Major W. E. Kneass to Fort Hill, Okla.; Capt. H. L. Harlowe is assigned to 21st F.A. and to Camp Bragg, N.C.; Capt. C. W. Neal to 3d F.A., Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. E. L. McFarlane to 82d F.A., Fort Bliss, Texas; Capt. A. M. Allen to 21st F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C.

Officers of F.A. to Camp Pike, Ark., for duty with the regiments indicated: Capt. S. Richardson, 18th F.A., and T. W. Watson, 10th F.A.

Major J. S. Hardin, C.A.C. (col., C.A.C.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the grade of major in the Q.M.C. and to Chicago, Ill., for duty.

First Lieut. J. A. Weeks, C.A.C., on Oct. 5 will proceed on transport to Honolulu for duty.

First Lieut. W. P. Van Der Hyden, C.A.C., relieved from assignment to 304th Ammunition Train.

Capt. C. C. Herman, jr., 48th Inf., to Charleston, S.C., for examination by an Army retiring board.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. A. T. Smith is assigned to 54th Inf. and to Camp Grant, Ill.; Capt. M. W. Kimbro to 10th Inf. and to Camp Custer, Mich.; 1st Lieut. H. L. Littlefield to El Paso, Texas, to 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. G. L. O'Connor to Washington for duty with the Military Intelligence Division.

Capt. W. H. Williams, Tank Corps, to Camp Meade, Md., 104th Brigade, T.C., for duty.

Officers removed from the D.O.L.: First Lieuts. E. L. Ford, jr., C.A.C.; L. A. Miller, C.A.C.; C. H. Menger, C.A.C.; K. L. Holmes-Brown, F.A.; E. A. O'Hair, F.A.; M. M. Serum, F.A.

Officers placed on the D.O.L.: Lieut. Col. J. W. Craig, Cav. (col., Inf.); H. D. Berkeley, Cav. (col., Inf.); F. Parker, Cav. (brig. gen., U.S.A.); G. Vidmer, Cav. (col., Inf.).

Officers placed on the D.O.L.: Capt. O. I. Holman, J. J. Bohn, G. R. Carl, H. D. Blanchard and J. G. Monihan, Cav.; A. J. Kirst, Cav. (major, Inf.); W. G. Simmons, Cav.; R. E. Willoughby, Cav. (major, Inf.); J. D. Austin, Cav. (major, Inf.); J. F. Kaye, Cav.; C. D. Mayhugh, Cav.; J. W. Barnett, Cav. (major, Inf.), and R. McCoy, Cav.

S.O. 206-A, SEPT. 2, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Col. A. S. Williams, G.S., is relieved from detail as a member of the G.S.C. He will proceed to R.O.T.C., District No. 10, University of Texas, Austin, Texas, for duty.

Major T. Wyman, jr., Engrs., to Fort Riley, Kas., for duty with the 1st Battalion, 2d Engineers.

Col. O. B. Wheeler, O.D., upon his own application and after more than thirty-six years' service, is retired from active service.

Capt. R. H. Lee, S.C., to Camp Alfred Vail, Little Silver, N.J. Officers of Air Service to duty as follows: Col. C. W. Van Way and Major T. W. Wrenn to San Francisco; Major H. O. White to Fort Omaha, Neb., Army Balloon School; 1st Lieut. R. S. O'Hara to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas.

Officers of Air Service (Aeronautics) to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty: Capt. H. W. Cook, 2d Lieut. W. S. Young and L. C. Blackburn.

Chaplain E. White, jr., to Fort McIntosh, Texas, 37th Inf., for duty.

Capt. E. D. Cameron, jr., Cav., detailed in the Signal Corps, will report to the commanding general Hawaiian Department for duty.

Capt. W. T. Bauskett, jr., Cav., is assigned to 10th Cav., Fort Huachuca, Ariz., for duty.

First Lieut. A. R. Kuschke, Cav., to the 7th Cav., Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty.

Bliss, Texas, for duty. Capt. A. O. Stanhope, F.A., is assigned to the 18th F.A., Camp Pike, Ark., for duty.

First Lieut. E. G. Wagner, F.A., is assigned to the 9th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla., for duty.

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. I. E. Titus to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Major J. A. Baird to Fort Hancock, N.J.; Capt. A. Bradshaw, jr., to Fort Warren, Mass.; Capt. B. L. Flanigan to San Francisco and sail about Oct. 5 to Honolulu, T.H.

Officers of Inf. to Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to 50th Inf.: 1st Lieut. C. M. Ankora, S. L. Metcalfe, L. L. Koberbus, T. M. Cornell, T. B. Woodburn, and 2d Lieut. A. Pulsifer.

Capt. J. J. Bethurum, 64th Inf., to Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty.

Officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to 50th Inf.: Capt. M. B. Halsey and W. C. Peters, Inf.

Capt. L. F. Nixon, Inf., to the O.G., Western Dept., San Francisco, Calif., for duty with 44th Inf.

Capt. J. Pickett to Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to 50th Inf.

Capt. W. McC. Chapman, Inf., detailed in S.O., will report to the C.G., A.E.F., Siberia, for duty.

Major J. E. Fairman, Transportation Corps, upon arrival of Major T. Wyman, jr., Engrs., at Fort Riley, to Camp Travis, Texas, for duty with 2d Battalion, 2d Engrs.

Capt. J. M. Schrufer, M.T.C., to Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., as motor transport officer.

First Lieut. E. Egan, T.C., is detailed for general recruiting service and to St. Louis, Mo., relieving Capt. W. H. Williams, T.C., who will proceed to Camp Meade, Md.

Provisional appointments in Regular Army of officers are hereby made permanent: 1st Lieuts. E. H. Dixon, F.A., H. P. Agnew, F. W. Stone, jr., and J. W. Anderson, Inf.; J. C. Ellis, F.A., F. H. Wilson, Inf.; L. A. Des Pland, jr., F.A.; J. M. Sanderson, Cav.; G. J. Braun, Inf.; J. E. Robinson and H. W. Forster, Cav.; S. B. Wilson, E. E. Crabill, J. O. Parbo and R. E. Edwards, Inf.; C. G. Hutchinson, Cav.; E. C. Flegel, J. K. Cubbison, W. S. Elliott and K. B. Lawton, Inf.; H. J. Macpeake, F.A.; J. V. McConville, Cav., and C. H. Maranville, Inf.

#### DEPARTMENT ORDERS.

G.O. 101, Aug. 13, 1919, War Dept.

This order publishes a proclamation by the President of the United States, dated July 12, 1919, prohibiting the exportation of arms and munitions of war from the United States to Mexico.

G.O. 31, Aug. 26, 1919, Southern Dept.

Lieut. Col. R. S. Offley, Inf., Zone Finance Officer, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, is announced as Department Finance Officer, Southern Dept.

G.O. 22, Aug. 28, 1919, Western Dept.

Col. Charles E. Stanton, Q.M.C., is appointed department finance officer, Western Department, to take effect Sept. 1, 1919, with station in San Francisco.

#### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Brig. Gen. G. W. Melver to Fort Slocum, N.Y., and assume command of the recruit depot at that place. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. C. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. J. Justice, I.G. (major, Inf.), is relieved from detail in the I.G.D. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Col. F. Hurst, I.G. (major, Inf.), is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in the Inspector General's Department. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.

Col. J. A. Hull, J.A., will report in person to the J.A.G. to take the special course at General Staff College. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### QUARTERMASTER CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.

Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. G. B. Gow to Washington, Chief of Construction Division; Major G. G. White, jr., to Camp Dix, N.J.; 2d Lieut. R. E. Johnson to Washington, Chief of the Construction Division. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.

#### MEDICAL CORPS.

Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. G. L. McKinney to Camp Meade, Md., Provisional Infantry Brigade, being organized, for duty as brigade surgeon; Major



A. E. Lemon to Fort Reno, Okla.; Major W. H. Baldwin to Fort McHenry, Md.; Army General Hospital No. 2, that post; Major S. A. White to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.; Major P. R. Hawley to Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.; Capt. L. L. Smith to Fort Sheridan, Ill., Hosp. 28; Capt. W. F. Sappington to Hoboken, N.J.; 1st Lieut. A. F. Robertson, jr., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty with 5th Infantry; 1st Lieut. L. B. Roylan to Otisville, N.Y., General Hospital No. 8. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### DENTAL CORPS.

Col. R. T. Oliver to Washington for duty in office of Surgeon General. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### SANITARY CORPS.

Officers of San. C. to duty as follows: Major R. G. Kennedy to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Major P. J. King to Washington; Major P. L. Whitmarsh from station at Camp Dix, Wrightstown, N.J., and to Surgeon General of Army; Capt. C. N. Shaw to Denver, Colo., Hospital No. 21; 1st Lieut. J. W. Willford to Admiral, Md., for duty with field hospital now being organized for overseas service. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### CORPS OF ENGINEERS.

MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.

Major E. A. Keys, C.E., report to Chief of the Real Estate Service for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)  
First Lieut. L. W. Gass, Engrs., to Washington, D.C., for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.

Lieut. cols. of Ord. Dept. to duty as follows: C. B. Thummel to San Antonio, Texas, Camp Travis, for duty as divisional O.O., 2d Div.; P. W. Bowley to Des Moines, Ia., Camp Dodge, as divisional ordnance officer of 4th Div.; S. H. MacGregor to Rockford, Ill., Camp Grant, as divisional ordnance officer of the 6th Div.; R. W. Finger to Louisville, Ky., for duty as divisional O.O., 1st Div.; H. G. Stanton to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon, as divisional O.O., 5th Div. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### SIGNAL CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.

Col. H. B. Black, S.C., will report to the Chief S.O. of the Army to take special course at General Staff College. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### AIR SERVICE.

MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR AIR SER.

First Lieut. M. H. O'Brien, A.S., to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)  
Second Lieut. H. V. Sturtevant, A.S., to Carlstrom Field, Arcadia, Fla., for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### CAVALRY, UNASSIGNED.

First Lieut. C. E. Black, Cav., is assigned to 13th Cav., Fort Clark, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 29, War D.)  
Resignation of F. E. Noyes, Cav., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### FIELD ARTILLERY, UNASSIGNED.

Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Col. J. E. McMahon having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto his retirement is announced effective Oct. 1, 1919; Lieut. Col. R. W. Barker to Fort Riley, Mounted Service School, as a student in the first-year course; Major C. M. Burlingame to Camp Eustis, Va., 30th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Capt. J. R. Brabson (lieut. col., F.A.) is detailed for service and to fill a vacancy in grade of captain in Q.M.C. Sept. 1, and to Ancon, Panama C.Z.; 1st Lieut. G. E. Hartman will take station at Camp Lewis, Washington; 1st Lieut. G. M. Kibbe is assigned to 12th F.A. and to Camp Travis, Texas. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Officers assigned to 12th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas, for duty: Capt. J. D. Satchels and 1st Lieut. J. L. Fleming, F.A. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Resignation by H. Burr, F.A., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. C. F. Neave, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.

MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.

Par. 11, S.O. 201-P, W.D., Aug. 27, 1919, is amended to read as follows: The promotion of each of the following officers of the C.A.C. to the grade of captain, with rank from the dates set: 1st Lieuts. E. A. Murphy (temp. capt.), J. C. Hardigg (temp. capt.), D. D. Hinman (temp. capt.), G. D. Davidson (temp. capt.), R. E. Turley, jr. (temp. major), R. B. Webb (temp. capt.), M. Goodman (temp. capt.), K. S. Purdie (temp. major), June 19, 1919, and R. E. Phillips (temp. major), July 11, 1919. (Aug. 30, War D.)

Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Col. M. S. Battle to Washington for duty in office of C. of C.A.; Col. W. Forse to Fort Williams, Maine; Major H. W. Newton to Fort Amador, C.Z., for station; Capt. G. W. Hovey to 30th Art. Brig. (C.A.C.), Camp Eustis, Va. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Resignation by W. S. Stewart, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### INFANTRY.

37TH—Capt. H. R. Evans and Capt. C. M. Smith, 37th Inf., to Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to 50th Inf. (Aug. 29, War D.)

50TH—Officers relieved from assignment to the 50th Inf. and will report to the C.G., Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to duty: Capt. J. C. Cattus, W. H. Johnson, 1st Lieut. H. L. P. King, 2d Lieuts. J. S. Ogden, S. H. Smythe. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### Infantry, Unassigned.

Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. L. Frink is assigned to 54th Inf. and to Camp Grant, Ill.; Lieut. Col. A. D. Bruce to Camp Travis, Texas, for assignment to 2d Div.; Lieut. Col. H. MacNider to Camp Travis, Texas, for assignment to 2d Div.; Lieut. Col. J. G. Macomb is assigned to 32d Inf. and to Camp Union, N.Y.; Major W. F. Ayer, Inf., is detailed as professor at Pomona College, Claremont, Calif.; Major W. T. Picott, jr., to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to Overseas Replacement Depot, to accompany replacements overseas; Capt. W. C. Luth to 8th Machine Gun Battalion, Camp Pike, Ark.; Capt. J. P. Sullivan is assigned to 44th Inf. and to Presidio of San Francisco. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Prov. 1st Lieut. W. E. Shaw, Inf., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto his retirement is announced. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Resignation by J. N. McClure, Inf., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Resignations by 2d Lieuts. G. P. Harger, J. H. Ashbaugh, Prov. 2d Lieut. A. C. Maack and 2d Lieut. R. H. McFarlane, Inf., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. Aug. 29, War D.)

#### TRANSPORTATION SERVICE.

Assignments of Transportation Officers for Week Ending Sept. 2.

Aug. 27—Capt. R. A. Baxter, Q.M.C., from Washington, D.C. to San Antonio, Texas, temporary duty; Lieut. Col. H. F. Mann, Inf., to Staff College for special course; Major S. A. Tubman from Baltimore, Md., to Washington, D.C., temporary duty; 1st Lieut. A. J. Merrill to Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for discharge.

Aug. 30—Major Gen. D. C. Shanks from Hoboken, N.J., to Washington, D.C., temporary duty.

Sept. 2—Col. D. Olmstead, G.S., from Washington, D.C., to Hoboken, N.J., temporary duty.

#### Changes in Washington Personnel.

Aug. 28—Capt. H. T. Stancliffe, Q.M.C., from leave to duty Rail Transportation Div.

Aug. 29—First Lieut. J. R. Bell, Q.M.C., from D.S. to duty Administrative Div.

Sept. 1—First Lieut. W. A. Chapman, Q.M.C., from leave to duty Water Transportation Div.

Sept. 2—Capt. R. E. Ewing, Q.M.C., assigned to duty Ad-

ministrative Div., Capt. F. S. Key-Smith, Q.M.C., assigned to duty Administrative Div.; 1st Lieut. J. T. Daly, C.A.C., assigned to duty Administrative Div.

#### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Officers of M.T.C. to duty as follows: Major S. S. Lesalle to Washington; Capt. G. Woodward upon his relief from treatment at the Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C., to chief Motor Transport Corps; 1st Lieut. J. B. Campbell to Camp Jessup, Ga. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Officers, U.S.A., retired, from further active duty, Sept. 15, to home: Col. J. S. Parke, Capt. W. E. Dove, Major A. M. Edwards, Capt. B. C. Daly. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Officers, upon their arrival in U.S. to Washington to Chief of Staff for duty with Military Intelligence Division: Col. E. J. Moran, Inf., Major P. N. Herman, G.A.C. (Aug. 29, War D.)

Lieut. Col. J. H. Gould, U.S.A., to Washington to Surgeon General of Army for temporary duty in his office. (Aug. 29, War D.)

#### PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

The provisional appointments in the Regular Army of the following officers are made permanent: Capt. E. G. DeCoen, F.A., A. A. Adamson, Inf., 1st Lieuts. S. Bacon, Cav., G. M. Gillet, jr., Cav., Capt. D. D. Howe, Inf., 1st Lieuts. E. H. Willenbacher, F.A., and M. Pearson, Inf. (Aug. 30, War D.)

#### CASUALTIES IN FORCES ABROAD.

Commissioned casualties announced in list issued Sept. 3.

#### WOUNDED SLIGHTLY.

#### Lieutenants.

Donaldson, J. Howland, Richmond, N.Y.  
Reed, Willis C., Vinita, Okla.

#### PERSHING CREATED GENERAL.

Commission Signed by the President.

The grade of General of the Army was revived on Sept. 3, when President Wilson signed the bill (H.R. 7594) authorizing the appointment of John J. Pershing to that rank and also signed his commission, the parchment bearing his name being given to Secretary of War Baker to present to General Pershing on his expected arrival in New York city on Sept. 8. Immediately he had signed the bill the President sent the nomination to the Senate and confirmation followed next day by a unanimous rising vote. The text of the bill, which, as is customary, does not specify General Pershing by name, contains a provision that not more than one appointment to office shall be made under its terms. The act reads:

H.R. 7594.—Relating to the creation of the office of General of the Armies of the United States. Be it enacted, etc., That the office of General of the Armies of the United States is hereby revived, and the President is hereby authorized, in his discretion and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint to said office a general officer of the Army who, on foreign soil and during the recent war, has been especially distinguished in the higher command of military forces of the United States; and the officer appointed under the foregoing authorization shall have the pay prescribed by Sec. 24 of the Act of Congress approved July 15, 1870, and such allowances as the President shall deem appropriate; and any provision of existing law that would enable any other officer of the Army to take rank and precedence over said officer is hereby repealed: Provided, That not more than one appointment to office shall be made under the terms of this act.

#### GEN. PERSHING AND 1ST DIVISION RETURN.

A Heartfelt Farewell from France.

Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A., and his staff sailed from Brest for New York on Sept. 1 on the troop transport Leviathan and are due to arrive on Sept. 8. Marshal Foch and other high ranking officers of the French army, with Premier Clemenceau and Foreign Minister Pichon, went from Paris to Brest for the purpose of bidding General Pershing farewell. The Marshal made a brief address in which he spoke with emotion of the part the American Army had taken in the late conflict and of the glory which had come to it therefrom. General Pershing replied in fitting words. A reception followed. During this function General Pershing was asked by newspaper correspondents what he regarded as the most poignant moment of the war. After an instant's reflection he replied: "It was when the armistice was signed. It was then we knew the victory was ours, and that our dead had not died in vain." Asked about his plans for the future he said: "I haven't any. At all events, don't attribute any to me." In the General's party are his son, Warren, and his brother, James F. Pershing, a merchant of Chicago; Major Gens. John L. Hines and A. W. Brewster and Charles P. Sumner, Brig. Gens. Fox Conner, R. C. Davis and W. A. Bethel, Col. John G. Quekemyer and Majors John C. Hughes and A. S. Kuegle, all U.S.A.

#### New York Plans Welcome Home.

Before leaving Paris General Pershing received a cablegram from Mayor John F. Hylan, of New York city, inviting him to be the guest of the city of New York on his arrival and during his stay there. The General accepted the invitation, which he said he regarded as equally honoring the American E.F. It has been definitely decided that the parade of the 1st Division to be held in New York city shall take place on Sept. 10. Definite plans for the formal reception to General Pershing have not been made and will not until the arrival of Major Gen. James W. McAndrew, U.S.A., formerly chief of staff of the A.E.F., from Washington. He will open headquarters at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York, as soon as he arrives and will have full charge of the military arrangements for the personal reception to General Pershing, while Major Gen. Edward F. McClachlin, U.S.A., will be in charge of the parade of the division itself, which he commands. A formal and elaborate banquet will be given for General Pershing at the hotel on the night of the parade at which his staff and many other well known officers of the Army, as well as Navy officers, and others will be present. Many invitations of a private or semi-public nature await General Pershing's pleasure.

#### Committees to Welcome General Pershing.

To add to the national character of the reception welcome home a joint committee of the Senate and the House, consisting of Senator James W. Wadsworth, Francis E. Warren, who is General Pershing's father-in-law; Congressman Julius Kahn, Frank W. Mondell and Champ Clark is to come to New York and will meet the General either at Quarantine or at Hoboken, N.J., where the Leviathan will dock. The committee will take the opportunity of consulting with him about the ceremonies attending his visit to the capital and his formal

reception by Congress soon after his arrival at New York. It is the intention of Congress to present him with a sword in honor of his services as commander-in-chief of the A.E.F. Secretary of War Baker will greet General Pershing at Hoboken. A brief reception will be given the General at the City Hall, New York, after he leaves Hoboken.

Mayor Hylan, of New York city, appointed a large committee on Aug. 26 to take charge of the welcome to Gen. John J. Pershing, U.S.A.; the Prince of Wales; King Albert, of Belgium; Marshal Foch, of France, and any other distinguished persons who may visit New York. Mr. Rodman Wanamaker is chairman of the committee and the military and naval men on it are Major Gens. Thomas H. Barry, Robert Alexander and David C. Shanks, U.S.A., and John F. O'Ryan, N.Y.G.; Rear Admirals Bradley A. Fiske and N. R. Usher, U.S.N.; Brig. Gens. George R. Dyer and Charles W. Berry, N.Y.G.; Major Gen. George W. Wingate; Col. A. D. Porter, Col. H. R. Winthrop, late N.G.N.Y., and Major Gen. Horace Porter, U.S.V., and Col. Henry L. Stimson, late U.S.A. Among the members of the executive committee are Frank L. Dowling, John F. Sinnott and Daniel F. Ryan.

#### Parade in New York City.

The War Department has made it known that the composite regiment which is returning on the Leviathan and which is the same which paraded in Paris at the celebration of the fall of the Bastille on July 14 and in London on Victory Day will act as a guard of honor to General Pershing on the day of the parade at New York and at the parade of the division which is to take place in Washington on Sept. 17. The order for the New York parade, issued from headquarters of the 1st Division at Hoboken, provides that the column shall start from 110th street and Fifth avenue at ten o'clock in the morning and march to Washington Square. The reviewing stand will be in front of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, at 86th street. The orders require that the division parade with full combat transportation, and in the following order: Division headquarters, headquarters troop, headquarters detachment and miscellaneous quartermaster units, 1st M.G. Battalion, 2d Field Signal Battalion, 1st Engineers Regiment and Train, 1st Infantry Brigade headquarters and detachment, 16th and 18th Infantry, 2d M.G. Battalion, 2d Infantry Brigade headquarters, 26th and 28th Infantry, 3d M.G. Battalion, 1st Field Artillery Brigade headquarters, 5th, 6th and 7th Field Artillery, Train headquarters, Mobile Veterinary unit, Military Police, Motorized Battalion, 1st Ammunition, M.O.R.S., horse section, Ammunition Train, 1st Supply Train, Sanitary Train, Field Hospital Section, Medical Supply Unit, Mobile Surgical Unit 2, Ambulance Section, Motor Transport Corps, S.P. Units 301, 378 and 695.

#### Return of 1st Division.

The War Department states that the following troop transports with troops of the 1st Division sailed from Brest on Aug. 25 for New York: Edellyn—Headquarters, Medical Detachment, Cos. D, E and F, of 1st Engineers; 1st Engineers train. Zeppelin—1st Division headquarters, 1st Division headquarters troop and detachment; 1st Field Artillery Brigade and headquarters; field and staff, headquarters and Supply Cos., Medical Detachment, Batteries A, B, C; 5th Field Artillery, Field Hospital 2, Casual Co. 4, 250. DeKalb—3d M.G. Battalion, complete; headquarters detachment, headquarters, Field Hospital and Ambulance Section, Ambulance Co. 13, Camp Infirmary, Medical Supply units, all of 1st Sanitary Train. Siboney—Headquarters, Medical Detachment, Cos. A and C, 2d Field Battalion, Signal Corps; headquarters, Medical Detachment, Cos. E and F, 1st Sanitary Train; Co. H, 28th Infantry, 1st Division Military Police Co., 1st Train headquarters, 1st Division, Q.M.C. detachment, 1st M.O.R.S., Mobile Veterinary Section I, Sales Commissary Unit 309, De-lousing and Bath Units 18 and 23, Salvage Squad 22, Clothing and Bathing Unit 1. The Edellyn arrived on Sept. 4. Other units of the division arrived previously.

#### First Division Parade in Washington.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, announced late on Sept. 4 that the parade of the 1st Division will take place in Washington on the afternoon of Sept. 17 instead of on Sept. 16, as stated on page 6. It is expected that Congress will pass a bill making Sept. 17 a legal holiday in Washington.

#### ADMIRAL GLEAVES COMMANDS ASIATIC FLEET

Admiral Albert Gleaves, U.S.N., hoisted his flag as commander-in-chief of the Asiatic Fleet aboard the U. S.S. South Dakota at New York on Sept. 1, 1919. He read the order received from President Wilson directing him to take command and announcing his advancement from the temporary rank of vice admiral to the temporary rank of admiral, to date from Sept. 1. The orders from Acting Secretary of the Navy Franklin D. Roosevelt, detaching him from duty as commander-in-chief of the Cruiser and Transport Force and directing him to assume his new duties, were also read to the assembled ship's company. Admiral Gleaves made a short address, in which he said he hoped to get from every member of his crew the same co-operation that he had from the men in the Cruiser and Transport Force. He added that the South Dakota would sail on Sept. 5 for an extended cruise, which would probably last for two years.

In relinquishing command of the Cruiser and Transport Force on Aug. 30 Admiral Gleaves thanked his subordinates at Hoboken, N.J., and also those absent for their loyal support and co-operation. "It was these, combined with native ingenuity and determination," said the Admiral, "that made possible your brilliant performance of the exacting, arduous and hazardous duties of this service. It has been a great honor to have served with you in comradeship and in the full communion of devotion to a great cause."

"The Cruiser and Transport Force, started only a month after the United States entered the war, has developed into a fleet of 149 ships manned by 4,238 officers and 59,030 men. In spite of the submarine threat this fleet prior to the armistice, without a single loss due to enemy action, carried 911,047 fighting men to Europe and supplied cruiser escort for these and for 809,313 also who took passage in foreign ships. After the signing of the armistice the transport fleet expanded still more and has brought back in ten months eighty-five per cent. of our overseas army, approximately 1,600,000 men. You have transported across the Atlantic a grand total of 2,511,047 soldiers."

"In this service the Army and Navy have worked together shoulder to shoulder in harmony and cordial co-operation. Each has been necessary to the other."



## ARMY REORGANIZATION HEARINGS.

(Continued from page 9.)

## General March Before House Committee.

Gen. Peyton C. March, Chief of Staff, appeared before the House Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 3 and testified regarding the General Staff's bill providing for the reorganization of the Army. He stated that the War Department is thoroughly opposed to so-called "Prussianism" in the future military policy of the Army. He explained his reasons for advocating a system of universal training, declaring that provision should be made for three months' training for every physically qualified boy in the country after having reached his nineteenth year. The plan of the department, he said, would in no way interfere with the education of young men. Those in school would train during vacation and those living on farms when farm work was lax. "The old idea that it takes from three to fifteen years to make a soldier was dispelled by the recent war. Our plan is not like that of Prussia, and we are opposed to it absolutely," he said. With 793,000 boys reaching the age of nineteen annually, as is shown by draft reports, the Government can train 650,000 annually in the seventeen camps it has available. Three classes of three months each would be created under the provisions of the proposed bill, he added. Under the plan outlined by General March the Selective Service Act would go into effect automatically with a declaration of war.

Asked as to the size for the proposed large Army, he said a force of 576,000 men was necessary. Congressman Dent said he favored an Army of not more than 250,000 men. The views of General Pershing as to the need for a large Army will be sought by the committee as soon as possible after the General's return from France next week. Referring to the subject of the system of promotion of officers by seniority, General March declared his belief in the system by selection which now prevails in the emergency Army. He observed that it was General Pershing who put a stop to the system of promotion by seniority. He denied the assertion of Congressman Miller that more promotions were made at home, during the war, than on the battlefield. "There were three promotions abroad to one at home," he said, adding that the late Colonel Roosevelt had placed himself on record as in favor of promotion of officers by selection.

During the hearing Congressman Kahn said several officers had told him they feared to testify against the General Staff's bill through fear that it might affect their interest adversely. General March replied that no officer need have such fear. He declared that none would be reprimanded or transferred because any testimony they might give would not be in accord with the views of superior officers who advocate the bill of the General Staff. He urged the committee to obtain an expression of opinion on the bill from as many Army officers as was possible.

## Scheme of War Department.

General March was before the committee again on Sept. 4, to continue his exposition of the general features of the War Department bill. Representative Miller asked for an expression of the thought of the War Department underlying the proposed increase of the size of the Army to more than twice its pre-war strength. General March again outlined the scheme adopted by the War Department in arriving at an Army of 576,000 officers and men, saying that there were a number of automatic increases such as the addition of specialized services including the Air Service, Tank Corps and Motor Transport Corps. He said, also, that the size of the Infantry company had been increased to a war strength of 250 men, necessitating a peace-time strength of 138 men and four officers as against 100 men and three officers prior to the war. Continuing Mr. Miller asked why the War Department was in favor of a far more substantial war establishment than the country ever had before. In reply, General March said the Government found itself confronted by actual unrest at home and abroad unprecedented in the history of the country. He said: "It is a plain fact that all nations are deliberately preparing themselves for any difficulty that might arise." He said there was no immediate prospect of the need of a great military power, but that the War Department did not want to be caught again in the defenseless position in which it found itself at the outbreak of the present war, as it would not be likely that there would be an intervening line of steel to protect this country from the attack of the enemy. He said the country had spent \$14,000,000,000 within eighteen months on purely military needs, and that the expenditure of five per cent. of this in preparation would have more than adequately furnished proper protection for the United States. Congressman Miller said: "I think there is no one in the committee or on the floor of the House in favor of a more formidable military establishment than I am, but I was trying to get at the philosophy of the War Department." Representative Caldwell suggested the necessity of America's keeping its military establishment up as long as the countries of Europe continue to maintain larger military establishments.

General March told of the plan of the War Department to locate the Army in camps throughout the country by divisions so that the officers of divisional organizations might train together in the same units in which they would go into battle. Mr. Greene asked whether other officers would be assigned to these organizations so that they, too, might be trained in divisional duties. General March said they would.

Mr. McKenzie objected to the item of cost which, he pointed out, had been estimated at approximately \$900,000,000. He said: "Suppose we increase the pay of officers, which is very likely to happen, I think this plan would cost us before we are through with it \$1,000,000,000 a year."

## Need for More Officers.

General March stated that the figures he had set were the ultimate amount, and that for the next few years the accumulation of stores and equipment by the Army would reduce it to approximately \$630,000,000. Mr. Hull criticized the War Department for basing its preparedness scheme on providing a large number of men rather than the preparation of ordnance matériel and other equipment. He said Congress had appropriated every cent asked for those purposes in the years immediately preceding America's entry into the war, and the fact that there was a lack of big guns was the fault of the War Department rather than of Congress. In reply General March said the Army proposed in the General Staff bill had sufficient ordnance matériel with what has already been ordered to equip all of its branches. Mr. Kahn interrupted with the remark: "That is not correct. The Army was never given all it asked in the way of arms, ammunition and supplies. Congress held back always."

Referring to the large number of men required for

youths undergoing universal training, Mr. Kahn asked General March whether there were not a great many men trained during the war at camps where their entire instruction was received from officers, some of whom themselves were learning at the same time. The General replied that such was the case, but that in order to obtain the most satisfactory results it was desirable to have a large number of trained men with those receiving instruction. Mr. Kahn then asked whether it would be possible to carry on universal training without these enlisted men. General March replied that it would.

Mr. Crago suggested the advisability of exempting men who enlisted in the National Guard from the universal training service. He asked whether there would be any military objection to exempting such men. General March said he thought not, but that it was his idea that the universal military training plan should serve as a feeder for the National Guard. Mr. Crago developed his idea further by suggesting that some of the divisional units in the Army which the War Department anticipated building up might be National Guard divisions. He said: "It must be admitted that there is an unnatural feeling throughout the country against a large Regular Army, but there is not against the National Guard. I think such a plan would help get this idea to the people."

"You have in mind the same thing we all have," replied the Chief of Staff, "the creation of one Army in which there will be no cliques and factions which are fighting each other."

In reply to a question by Mr. Greene as to the reason for keeping a larger proportion of officers to men than during the war, General March said the most serious problem in war is getting trained officers. He said it was necessary to retain a large number of these in the permanent establishment so that they might be ready in the case of an emergency to train others. He told the committee he was in favor of taking into the Army grade for grade officers who made pre-eminent records during the war.

During the discussion on the question of universal military training General March said: "The military authorities and the War Department have favored universal military training for many years, but this is the first time an Administration has come forward in approval of the plan. Secretary Baker has endorsed it, and because of the Secretary's position it is a fair assumption that the President approves it, although I cannot quote the President."

## General Glenn on Duties of Regular Army.

Major Gen. Edwin F. Glenn, commanding general of Camp Grant, Chillicothe, Ohio, and formerly in command of the 83d Division, appeared before the Senate committee on Sept. 4. He expressed the view that the War Department bill should form the basis for the military policy of the country, although he said later in the hearing in answer to a question by Senator Chamberlain that he was of the opinion that it would be better to amend the National Defense Act rather than adopt entirely new legislation. General Glenn said it was necessary that the United States depend on some sort of universal training scheme. He said: "I don't believe there is any nation in the world rich enough to pay the salaries even of the non-commissioned officers that would be needed by our Army if we were to depend entirely upon it. That excludes the idea of a permanent or Regular Army being able to meet all emergencies." He told the committee he conceived the duties of the Regular Army to be of five classes, namely: to garrison outlying possessions, to furnish whatever expeditionary forces might be necessary, to man the coast defenses, to administer the staff corps and special services, and to provide cadres for training and reserve units. The reserve, which he said was essential to any adequate military policy, should be ready for expansion into necessary units of line forces, to fill out the needs of the staff corps and to help man harbor and coast defenses. He was opposed to using the Army as a police force in any sense of the word.

General Glenn commented on the extraordinary powers of organization of the Army granted to the President in the first section of the bill. He claimed that the granting of such power would be a radical departure from the customary procedure. It was a matter, however, for Congress to decide, he said. He pointed out that many of the changes in organization during the war were brought about by the nature of trench warfare and also because of the fact that the American Army conformed in its organization to that of its allies. Some of these changes, he said, he thought were good and some he characterized as being "very poor." As an example of a change which he did not approve, he said the division as adopted by the American Army was entirely too large, adding that it was three times as large as the division of any of the Allies.

A long discussion of the functions of the General Staff followed, in which Senator Wadsworth requested General Glenn's views. The latter said he was of the opinion that the General Staff should be the co-ordinating body of the War Department and that it should not do administration work primarily. When it came to a point of determining upon the line of demarcation between co-ordination and administration and operation neither General Glenn nor members of the committee were able to specify definitely what the exact limitation should be. The General was of the opinion that there should be no Inspector General's office, saying that the work carried on by that department could be well left to other branches of the Service. In speaking of the supply system of the Army, he said he would advocate a unified supply system of some sort, although he had no definite idea as to what plan should be adopted. He suggested the advisability of combining the Transportation and Motor Transport Corps.

General Glenn told the committee that he was in favor of adopting some plan whereby young officers having graduated from the Military Academy might be broadened by being detailed to several different branches of the Army. He said a graduate from West Point was not a finished officer, but the general idea of him in the Army was that he was susceptible of development into a good officer. After having commanded an officers' training camp he had come to the conclusion that there were many graduates of this three months' course, older men and men who had received broader educations, into whose hands he would prefer to place a combat unit than in the hands of a recent graduate from the Military Academy. He was of the opinion that it would be impossible to raise an Army of 576,000 by voluntary enlistment, stating that if 300,000 men were obtained the Army should consider itself fortunate. Speaking of this phase of the subject, General Glenn said he was aware of the fact that some of the promises held out to recruits concerning the opportunities of educational work in the Army might not be fulfilled because of various exigencies of the Service, which he suggested might not be the same as they were prior to the war.

## Views on Promotion by Selection.

Ninety-nine out of every hundred officers of the Army are opposed to promotion by selection, according to General Glenn. He favored a rigid elimination system as the one whereby the greatest efficiency on the part of the greatest percentage of officers might be obtained. General Glenn advocated the training features of the Chamberlain-Kahn bill as opposed to that of the War Department, laying particular stress on the provision in the former which states that men who because of their illiteracy are unfit for military service may be given a course of instruction prior to their induction for military training. He said the development of the highest type of citizenship was contingent upon following a course of this kind. When asked as to the proper length of time for the military training, he said it should depend upon the men undergoing training. He strongly advocated the organization of a reserve in which all officers recently discharged should be urged to enroll. In reply to questions by Senator Wadsworth, General Glenn spoke strongly of the advisability of localizing troops as far as possible. He said he had never understood the reason for the breaking up of divisions for service in France, saying that in some cases soldiers formerly of his command had been sent to the front and over the top for the first time under officers whom they had never before seen.

When asked by Senator Chamberlain whether he thought it possible to amend the National Defense Act to meet the needs of the military situation, General Glenn said: "That would meet my approval better than this bill. Under it you might enlist all the men provided for in the combat units and then make provision for the specialized services. That organization is more practical for field service than the organization we have now. It has never been satisfactorily explained to me why we adopted a division of 27,000 men, which is more than three times the size of the division of any other army."

## General Ireland Criticizes Bill.

General Glenn was followed by Major Gen. Merritte W. Ireland, Surgeon General of the Army. General Ireland told the committee he had requested the opinion of the Secretary of War as to whether he might offer his own views on matters of organization regardless of the views as set forth by the War Department, and that the Secretary had told him to proceed as he liked. The Surgeon General had many suggestions to make as to the proposed legislation as affecting the Medical Department. Among the defects which he pointed out to the committee was the omission of the office of Surgeon General from the Army. The bill also provides that the one major general in the Medical Corps shall be appointed from one of the brigadier generals, thus limiting the selection to two officers.

He pointed out that the bill neglected to mention the enlisted personnel of the Medical Corps and that it changed the proportion of privates first class to privates from five to one to one to two. This, he said, would tend to lower the class of Medical Corps personnel. He said it was not specifically provided in the bill that there should be seven Medical officers to each 1,000 officers, although the number in the bill were in that proportion. The stating of the exact percentage, he said, would simplify matters of organization as the size of the Army changed. General Ireland said the apparent revocation of the present law with regard to the appointment of officers in the Medical Corps would prove to be disastrous to the Service. He also criticized the plan for the General Staff to continue to maintain control of the purchasing functions. This, he said, resulted in officers detailed from the line purchasing medical equipment with which they are wholly unfamiliar.

Senator Wadsworth asked General Ireland whether he had had an opportunity to see the bill or to make suggestions concerning the Medical Department provisions in the bill before it was presented. In reply the Surgeon General said he had first seen the bill when it was in print after having been introduced in the Senate. He said the Medical Department officer on the General Staff Corps had been given a hearing on the bill, but that none of the matters which had given him concern had been discussed at that time. He pointed out also that the bill would repeal the authority of the Medical Department to eliminate unfit officers, by virtue of the adoption of a plan for promotion by selection. He was of the opinion that the adoption of selection would be disastrous to the Army.

General Ireland suggested the creation of a new corps in the Medical Department, to be known as the Medical Service Corps, the commissioned personnel of which would be obtained from among the non-commissioned officers of the Medical Department who had been in the department five years as enlisted men of either private or non-commissioned grade. This, he said, would free the Medical Department of the necessity of using their trained medical men for service as adjutants, storekeepers and train commanders. General Ireland said while he was in sympathy with all moves for the benefit of the Army Nurse Corps, he saw no value in the commissioning of Army nurses. At the conclusion of his testimony Senator Wadsworth asked the Surgeon General to draft a paragraph of a proposed bill to include all the features which he advocated and eliminate those objectionable to the Medical Department.

## CAMP GRANT'S DEMOBILIZATION RECORD.

"Camp Grant is eager and willing to 'give honor where honor is due,'" writes an officer there, "but the claim of Camp Dodge as the leading demobilization center in the country, set forth in your issue of Aug. 16, is challenged." The following figures are submitted to prove that Camp Grant is the leading demobilization center:

Total number of enlisted men discharged to date	252,023
Total number of officers discharged to date	7,172
Total	259,200
Largest number discharged in one day (June 5, 1919):	
Officers and enlisted men	3,132
Largest number discharged in one week (June 1, 1919, to June 8, 1919):	
Enlisted men	14,211
Officers	305
Total	14,516
Largest number discharged in one month (June, 1919):	
Enlisted men	30,961
Officers	1,211
Total	41,172
Daily average since demobilization	1,067
Number of organizations demobilized at this camp	311



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**MORE ATTACKS ON THE ARMY.**

From the Governors of several states of the Union assembled in conference at Salt Lake City, Utah, on Aug. 22; from the National Guard Association headquarters in New York City on Aug. 30; and from the lips of Major Gen. John F. O'Ryan, U.S.A., in Washington on Sept. 2 have come a succession of attacks on the Regular Army of the United States that for bitterness of feeling and ignorance of the lessons of history in so far as they affect military affairs have seldom been equalled. Aside from the virulence of these attacks the most striking feature of them is the uniform ignorance displayed by those voicing the charges not only of our past but of our recent military history. Moreover, in the case of General O'Ryan, there have been utterances that show his conception of purely military principles to be fundamentally wrong as, for example, when he stated at the hearing of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs on Sept. 2 that: "A professional army's aim is war; the object of a citizen soldiery is the prevention of war. The professional soldier has no outlook except through war, while a citizen soldier's idea is preparedness to prevent war." It is a basic military axiom that "armies do not make war; wars make armies." Putting our own Service aside, with its very distinguished record of achievement in what are usually thought of as civilian fields of endeavor, the professional soldiers of Great Britain, France and Italy (to include no others) have had broad and far-seeing outlooks as explorers and rulers of tropical lands that have added immeasurably to the wealth and honor of their respective countries. Not a little of what Egypt is to-day is due to that very non-professional outlook which General O'Ryan says is denied the professional soldier. Our own Philippines and Cuba owe their present flourishing state to the administrative ability, wholly non-professional, of our Regular Army officers. And the Chinese have not yet forgotten the system of justice established by Col. J. C. F. Tilson, U.S.A., in Peking after the Boxer Rebellion, which arose from an outlook other than through war.

At the conference of Governors held in Salt Lake City Governor Henry J. Allen, of Kansas, and Governor William C. Sprout, of Pennsylvania, made particularly vicious and ignorant attacks on the Regular Army. Governor Allen charged that favoritism was shown in favor of Regular Army officers in France and the displacement of National Guard officers. He affirmed the Army system developed by West Point not only is un-American but actually Prussian in its character. That every effort was made by Regular Army men to wreck the National Guard, to completely destroy its identity. He also declared that West Pointers in whom the men had little or no confidence were put in command of units just before they went into the front lines, while the old National Guard commanders were sent down on the Service of Supply. On this particular point the record of the A.E.F. shows these facts: Of officers sent to Blois for reclassification only twenty-eight Regular and provisional officers of the U.S. Army were returned to combat units while thirty-two National Guard and fifty-eight National Army officers were so returned. Under this classification the Regular Army officers suffered most instead of having favoritism shown them as Governor Allen charges. Among the elegancies of language quoted by the Salt Lake City Herald as coming from Governor Allen, the following is characteristic: "A boy of seventeen sent to West Point comes out a lopsided slob. West Point is Prussianism in its worst form." Governor Sprout declared that "history shows that every war in which this country has been engaged has been won primarily by volunteer officers led in most instances by volunteer soldiers. One exception might be made and that was the Mexican War, where the major part of the officers were professionals." This very admission on the part of the Governor of Pennsylvania proves the case for the Regular Army officer; for of all our wars, up to the present one, the Mexican War is acknowledged by military authorities to have been the most perfectly conducted.

The statement given out by the National Guard Association on Aug. 30 was prepared by "an officer of high rank" whose name was withheld and is devoted to a study of military policy for the National Guard. It proposes a repeal of the National Guard provisions of the National Defense Act; to provide for the organization of a National Guard Corps; and for the reorganization in this corps of the former National Guard and National Army divisions which existed during the war, together with such Guard and National Army units not component parts of divisions which may be required in the proper organization of such a force, this force to approximate thirty divisions. It is also stated that the success of such a plan "would be largely dependent upon a provision in the law that the force would have its own General Staff section of the greater General Staff of



the Army." The animus behind this study is shown by the fact that it contains these observations:

"There is a crystallized and widespread belief that in time of war, at least, conscription is the only equitable and effective way of maintaining an army. There is also existent throughout the country a general dislike for the Regular Army. . . . After many years of observation, effort and experience it seems clear that it is impracticable to attempt the development and maintenance of an efficient citizen army if it is to be under the dominion of the Regular Army."

If the statements made by General O'Ryan, Governor Allen, and this National Guard Association study of a military policy for the Guard are correct, then every accepted fact in military history from the earliest times is wrong; every page of Upton concerning our own military history is wrong. Every word ever uttered as to preparedness in this country is wrong. The basis of the military systems so highly praised by General O'Ryan in his testimony before the Senate Committee, those of Switzerland and Australia, is the professional soldier. The National Guard of the United States is organized under regulations based on those of the professional soldiers of the U.S. Army and its military evolutions are based on those prepared by professional soldiers. There is no walk in life in which the professional does not surpass the amateur. And it is the professional soldiers, above all men, who carry on from age to age the high ideals and practices of military art. Admiral Mahan wrote, in his work on Naval Strategy: "A popular outcry will drown the voice of military experience." That has been the curse of this country after every one of our wars, a "popular outcry" against the Regular Army. It has always led to putting our Military Establishment into a state of unpreparedness; and has always led to a frantic effort on the part of the United States to retrieve this error when facing a new war. If such opponents of the Regular Army as we have grouped here do not know this it is time they did, since the last lesson saw its beginnings only two years ago. Just what their purposes are we cannot understand; but in this connection we may well put forward the question as to why the National Guard should be looked upon as the military savior of the country when the Guard is moribund? According to Militia Bureau figures of July 25 of an authorized strength of 126,109 men the National Guard has an actual strength of 36,013. Possibly we may find the answer in this quotation from General O'Ryan's "The Modern Army in Action": "Therefore, we have politics determining the national policy." He applies this to the making of war and the fixing of its objects; but it may equally well be applied to the establishment of a military policy by the United States."

#### THE DENT ARMY REORGANIZATION BILL.

The bill (H.R. 8870) introduced by Mr. Dent in the House on Aug. 28, the text of which appears on another page, providing for a limited reorganization of the Army, has one feature that marks it as singular among all the measures of this character introduced during the present session of Congress. This is that it recognizes the need for more pay for the commissioned personnel of the Army, although that boon does not include any higher grade than captain, the proposed increase up to that grade being only \$300. Mr. Dent's solution of the needs of a reorganized Army is found in suggested amendments to various existing sections of the National Defense Act, adding to it several new ones to take care of the new arms and services developed during the war, and to provide new methods of appointment and promotion.

Among the changes provided for in Mr. Dent's bill is the revision of Section 2 of the National Defense Act, which is devoted to the composition of the Army. He would give "sixty-five regiments and forty-eight machine gun battalions of Infantry" in place of the sixty-four regiments provided in the existing law. This additional Infantry regiment is provided by amending Section 21 (devoted to the Porto Rico regiment) so that this regiment "shall become a part of the Infantry branch herein provided." The inclusion of forty-eight machine gun battalions in the Infantry branch would definitely place this arm developed so markedly during the war where it definitely belongs and not as a separate corps, as some machine gun officers believe it should be. Section 2 of the Defense Act, according to this bill, would include in the composition of the Army the Air Service, Chemical Warfare Service and Tank Corps as separate arms. The so-called General Staff bill, it will be remembered, wishes to make the Chemical Warfare Service a part of the Corps of Engineers. The total enlisted "force of the line of the Regular Army" is fixed at 225,000 men.

The number of general officers of the line is fixed at nineteen major generals and sixty-two brigadier generals. The General Staff Corps shall be increased from fifty-five, the totally inadequate number fixed by the National Defense Act, to seventy-two. The Adjutant General's Department would include sixty-seven officers in place of the fifty-one provided in the Defense Act with the Adjutant General having the rank of major general, the Inspector General would hold the rank of major general, with thirty-eight additional officers, this number being an increase of ten over that allotted by the present law. The abolition of the Inspector General's Department, as recommended by Secretary Baker, does not meet with Mr. Dent's approval, evidently. The Judge Advocate Gen-

eral's Department is also increased in point of numbers from the thirty-two provided in the existing law to forty-three, with the Judge Advocate General ranking as major general. The Quartermaster Corps would include 584 officers as against the 296 provided in the Defense Act, plus the pay clerks in active service at the time the bill became a law who were to be commissioned second lieutenants.

The most striking amendments to the Defense Act are to be found in the three sub-sections of Section 13 (defining the composition of the Signal Corps) which are separately devoted to giving the composition of the Air Service, Chemical Warfare Service and the Tank Corps. The first two named arms would each be commanded by a major general under this act and the Tank Corps by a brigadier general. Under this act each machine gun battalion would be commanded by a major instead of a captain, as under the Defense Act. Section 60 of the Defense Act is amended to the extent that the maximum peace strength of an Infantry company of the National Guard may be fixed at not less than sixty-five enlisted men; and Section 81 would be amended to have the Chief of the Militia Bureau be "an officer in active service with the National Guard, not below the rank of colonel."

#### PAY OF NAVY OFFICERS.

The plan to increase the pay of officers of the Navy suggested by an officer of that Service, as noted in our issue of Aug. 30, page 1789, has as a basis one assumption that is questionable, writes another Navy officer. That is, that the base pay table of 1908 was adequate and equitable at the time it was authorized. "Navy officers," he adds, "have always been considered by civilians to be the most underpaid of professional men. However, we must take this as a base to work from. Now the percentage of increase of the cost of living as compared with that of 1908 is well over 100 per cent. Some items have increased from thirty cents per day to seventy-two cents, an increase of 140 per cent; the price of Navy small stores, as a whole, I believe, has increased well above 150 per cent. Admiral McGowan as quoted in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Aug. 23, stated 'that to make the pay tables of 1919 compare with the pay tables of 1908, there should be an increase of about 109 per cent.' His investigation can be accepted as thorough and impartial. We have, then, that the pay table of 1908 is the base to work from and the increase required is 109 per cent. The following is proposed:

"Increase base pay of 1908 by 109 per cent., and eliminate limitations prescribed for certain grades; increase commutation of quarters from \$12 to \$25 (about 109 per cent.); increase heat and light by percentage found proper after comparing prices of coal, etc., in 1908 and at this time; authorize the payment of commutation of quarters, heat and light for sea as well as shore duty.

"On first reading the above, it appears somewhat radical, but then consider the fact that practically every government employee has had large increases of pay since 1908. Labor in all parts of the country has likewise had large increases of pay. If Congress does not increase the Navy pay 109 per cent., the Service will actually get a decrease, after having served faithfully (which it would do under any conditions) from 1908 to the present time. Would this be justice, gratitude and recognition of service rendered?

"I take exception to the writer's statement that 'the present conditions bear hardest on senior officers.' My observation has been that all grades are affected alike. It has been a hand-to-mouth existence for all hands. There should be no discrimination between the higher and lower grades."

#### THE 18,000 OFFICER BILL.

The bill S. 2622, to provide necessary commissioned personnel for the Army until June 30, 1920, was reported out of conference of the two Houses of Congress on Sept. 3 in the following amended form:

That until June 30, 1920, the Secretary of War is authorized and directed to maintain such commissioned personnel in addition to the officers of the Permanent Establishment and to retain at their temporary grades such officers of the Regular Army as in his judgment may be necessary for the proper performance of the functions of the Military Establishment: Provided, That additional officers so maintained shall be selected, so far as practicable, from officers and enlisted men who served during the emergency and are applicants for appointments in the Permanent Establishment: Provided further, That after Oct. 31, 1919, the total number of commissioned officers, exclusive of retired officers and disabled emergency officers awaiting discharge upon completion of treatment for physical reconstruction, shall at no time exceed 18,000: Provided further, That no officer on the active list shall be detailed for recruiting service or for duty at schools and colleges, not including schools of the Service, where officers on the retired list can be secured who are competent for such duty: And provided further, That hereafter officers retired for physical disability shall not form part of the limited retired list: And provided further, That 1,200 emergency officers shall be assigned to the Air Service, of whom not less than eighty-five per cent, shall be duly qualified fliers.

According to the statement of the managers on the part of the House at the conference, "the Senate receded from its disagreement to the amendment of the House with changes, as noted above, the effects of which are as follows:

"The first change enables officers of the Regular Army who at the present time are at the head of the construc-

tion, transportation, and other divisions of the Army to retain their present assignments at the head of those divisions, otherwise they would be demoted to their regular grades in the Army, and the temporary emergency officers who now are serving under them would outrank them and succeed to the command of the divisions.

"By the second change, the date, Oct. 30, is changed to Oct. 31. This change is deemed desirable, as it was originally intended to have the date fixed as the last day of the calendar month.

"The third change is intended to help retired officers and disabled emergency officers who may be in Army hospitals under treatment."

The House accepted the report on Sept. 4.

#### AID TO MIDSHIPMEN PROPOSED.

There is a movement on foot to request Congress to consider extending the principle of the allowance which is made to men enlisting in the U.S. Navy to the midshipmen entering the U.S. Naval Academy. Enlisted men receive an allowance of \$100 for clothing and equipment, but candidates who pass the examination for the Naval Academy are required to deposit \$290 for clothing and \$60 for books, a total of \$350. The amount is not refunded, but is expended for clothing and textbooks, which become the property of the midshipmen. Listed in "clothing" are such incidentals as blankets, bed sheets, bath towels, wash basin and pitcher, pillow cases, bed spreads, spatter cloths, hair pillow, hair mattress, waste basket, etc. There has grown up a feeling that the Naval Academy equipment should supply these furnishings to the midshipmen; for the reason that as a midshipman leaves the Academy at graduation, or before because of failure, he is hard put to dispose of furnishings except at great loss from original cost. It is also believed that the Academy in these days of modern plumbing should not require the use of the obsolete wash basin and pitcher and waste jar. A recommendation to the Navy Department for funds to make these desirable changes has not been approved, but in its stead it is proposed that a bill be sent to Congress providing an allowance of \$200 to midshipmen on entering the Academy. Under the stress of living costs and conditions at this time it is considered a genuine hardship for parents of poor boys who enter the Academy to be compelled to supply \$350 in cash, for the rule specifies that this entrance deposit "must be made before a candidate can be received into the Academy." Permanent fixtures and furnishings, it is believed, should be supplied by the Government at the Academy.

#### PROTECTING THE ARMY UNIFORM.

In a further effort to protect the uniform of the U.S. Army Secretary of War Baker sent the following letter on Aug. 28 to Col. Arthur Woods, who is in charge of securing employment for returned soldiers. The letter reads: "I am writing this to suggest that you bring all the discouraging influence you can to bear upon the practice which has grown up here and there in the country of employing men still wearing the uniform of the Army to peddle upon the public streets. The Adjutant General of the Army, when appealed to by some employer, replied properly that the department had no legal right to interfere with such employment by discharged men, but obviously every sound consideration is against the practice, for these ex-soldiers are, in many instances, employed to peddle more or less worthless devices and articles, and sometimes, indeed, very shabby papers and mementoes of a pseudo-patriotic character, with the plain expectation that their uniform and their recent military service will appeal to the charity of passers-by. This brings the whole question of the uniform and of the splendid service which our soldiers have rendered the country into disrepute, and seems to imply that the country is failing to provide suitable and proper places of employment for discharged men. The work which you are doing has co-operated in placing agencies throughout the country in such fashion that discharged soldiers can find profitable and useful employment, and I heartily wish that the people of the country could be induced to advise the young men they find peddling upon the streets to abandon such a dead-end employment and seek a more productive job, as well as one which has in it for them the opportunity of growth and progress."

#### ASSIGNMENTS OF NAVY OFFICERS.

Among the changes ordered this week in the duties of officers of the Navy were the following: Capt. Joseph R. Defrees to command the U.S.S. Camden and the submarine detachment of the Atlantic Fleet; Capt. Orin G. Murfin to command the U.S.S. Pueblo; Lieut. James D. Black to aid on the staff of the Governor of the Virgin Islands; Lieut. Frederick Clifford to duty as executive officer of the naval prison at Portsmouth, N.H.; Lieut. Comdr. William D. Prideaux to command the Culgoa, relieving Lieut. Comdr. Raymond C. Vose, who is ordered to the receiving ship at New York. Lieut. Joseph A. Clark, U.S.N., was on Aug. 30 ordered to command Submarine Chaser Division 2.

#### REGULAR ARMY OFFICERS RESIGNED TOTAL 1,298.

Between Nov. 11 and Aug. 23, a total of 1,298 Regular Army officers resigned from the Service of whom 141 were permanent and 1,157 provisional officers. Of the total number, 217 resigned during the first twenty-three days of August.



## U. S. NAVAL AVIATION IN THE AIR.

## Summary of Our Work.

In connection with the gradual demobilization of the Naval Aviation Service to a peace basis, now practically accomplished, some of the hitherto unpublished accomplishments of this branch of the Service not only in the war zone but in the tremendous work of preparation may now be published. The building up, from a small nucleus, of a Naval Aviation Corps with a personnel, in service and training, almost as large as the entire Navy was before the war; the building of scores of stations in Europe as well as America; the exploits of naval aviators in the war zone, make up one of the most interesting chapters of America's part in the war.

Previous to the declaration of war the U. S. Navy maintained the Naval Air Station at Pensacola, Fla., with a complement of thirty-eight naval aviators, five kites and two free balloons. A certain amount of flight training and mechanical training was given at this station, but, in a word, Pensacola with its small personnel and material summed up most of the aviation activities of the U. S. Navy. But let it be remembered that the lack of personnel refers to numbers and not quality, because the handful of Navy officers who conducted the experimental work at Pensacola before the war was the animating spirit of naval aviation during the war period. They organized and directed the training of fliers and groundmen and the special ratings peculiar to aviation; they commanded the stations at home and abroad; they performed hazardous service in the war zone; they were the backbone and the "peg" producing element of the Service. Who, in connection with naval aviation, will forget the names of this dependable nucleus, these originators and organizers—Capt. H. C. Mustin, Comdr. Kenneth Whiting, J. H. Towers, W. G. Child, Major B. L. Smith of the Marines, Lieut. Comdr. A. C. Read, P. N. L. Bellinger, G. de C. Chevalier, E. O. McDonnell, Lieut. R. D. Kirkpatrick, and the other forceful young enthusiasts who made up the list of loyal supporters of Capt. Noble E. Irwin, who was detailed to be the director of naval aviation and supervisor of the Naval Reserve Flying Corps.

In addition to Naval Operations (Aviation), which had direct charge of activities, the bureau of the Navy co-operated in the rebuilding of aviation. The Bureau of Steam Engineering dealt with motors and radio equipment; the Bureau of Construction and Repair the hulls and wings of the planes; the Bureau of Ordnance the armament for bombing and aerial combat; the Bureau of Yards and Docks the building operations and motor transportation; the Bureau of Navigation supplied the personnel; the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery looked after the physical welfare of all the forces at home and abroad, while the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, with its big purchasing organization and power, hustled contracts through with notable speed. Captain Irwin gathered around him as his aids and executives a group of enthusiastic naval aviators selected from those at Pensacola, who handled the departments over which they had charge with extraordinary ability, and pushed the work with untiring energy; so much so that at the close of hostilities there had been enrolled and trained over 1,500 naval aviators, over 1,300 ground officers, and over 35,000 enlisted men; and there were in training 4,000 flight officers and 10,000 enlisted men. There were in commission, in round numbers, 1,400 seaplanes and airplanes, and about 300 lighter-than-air craft. There had been sent abroad over 1,200 officers and 19,000 enlisted men for aviation, together with 388 seaplanes, 140 airplanes and forty-two kite balloons. At the close of hostilities there was either in Europe or en route a sufficient number of seaplanes to supply all our stations abroad and to replace losses and crashes which might occur during the year 1919.

It is a fact worth recalling that the aviation detachment which left the United States in May, 1917, in charge of Comdr. Kenneth Whiting, U. S. N., was the first detachment of any American armed force to set foot in Europe after the United States had entered the war. Closely following the arrival of Commander Whiting and his organization, Capt. Hutch I. Cone and a board of officers reached France for the purpose of studying the types of planes in use by our allies and formulating methods of co-operation with the naval aviation forces of England, France and Italy, and our policy was based upon the report of this board. At the end of the fighting the number of stations in this country had increased from one to seven training stations, ten patrol stations, nine rest and refueling stations, two experimental stations, and a number of additional stations for various purposes had been authorized and were under construction. These stations extended from North Sydney, Nova Scotia, to Coco Solo, Canal Zone, and a large station was located at San Diego on the Pacific coast. In Europe there had been established and in commission twenty-eight stations, two training stations and twelve bombing squadrons located in England, Ireland, France and Italy, including a Marine aviation station at the Azores.

## How Personnel Was Trained.

The accomplishment of this great task was made possible by formulating a policy, the best that scientific development and the conduct of the war had to offer, and sticking to that policy through thick and thin. Much experimental work had to be done, aviation being an infant science, but a prearranged, well-defined plan enabled the manufacturers to correlate the various producing industries and rush through the building program in time to be a very important factor in the submarine warfare, and to add to the potential factors which drove the enemy to sue for peace. The personnel, in their ability, zeal and enthusiasm, were the personification of achievement. Men from every walk of life were represented. They were further trained at the very completely equipped and officered trade schools established at convenient points throughout the country, sent to finishing schools, and then detailed to the various stations at home and abroad. Training for officers was given in flying, bombing, navigation, gunnery, radio communication, executive duties, internal combustion engineering, aerography; while the enlisted force received training as machinists' mates, carpenter's mates, acetylene welders, coppermiths, winchmen, machine gunners, photographers, instrument repairmen, pigeon keepers, and through all the rest of the long list of specialties.

Special requirements were supplied by enrolling directly into officer status high grade technical and manufacturing experts, who were sent abroad to install and operate the machinery and equipment at the main assembly and repair bases. Such men as Lieut. Comdr. Benjamin Briscoe, Lieuts. W. B. Jameson, C. T. Chenevert, Lieuts. (j.g.) Rudolph Stahl, A. H. Goodfellow, J. W. Conner, E. H. Shirk, W. H. Darnell, and Ensigns

J. W. Walters, N. C. Avery, G. E. Canty, and so on down a long list of capable, energetic, devoted hustlers.

To the fliers themselves too much praise cannot be given. They were called upon to exhibit not only the highest qualities as naval officers but the utmost skill and daring as aviators. In competition with the world's best they did not suffer by the comparison. Many were decorated by the allied powers of Great Britain, France, Belgium and Italy. Such names as Gates, Ingalls, K. R. Smith, Barnes and White recall deeds of the utmost daring; they, among others of like courage, won citations and medals. Then, in sadness, we recall the names of McLiesh, Pou, Talbot, Potter and other young knights-errants who paid the last full measure of service. Admiral Sims sums up the place held by our naval aviators in the war in the following dispatch sent to Washington at the cessation of hostilities:

"Please express to the naval aviators of America my most sincere appreciation of their courageous and loyal performance of duty at home and abroad throughout the war. Their brilliant exploits, their determination to win, will ever remain one of the highest tributes to American manhood. The performance of duty of these young naval aviators under my command has not only been in keeping with the very best traditions of our naval service, but has in addition won for America the enthusiastic praise of her allies."

In manufacture the Army authorities co-operated with the naval forces to the extent of their ability. They allocated materials, machinery, including Liberty motors, and, in the case of the Northern bombing project, land planes and equipment. Naval aviation reciprocated as readily as they received, turning over lighter-than-air craft to the Army and the Allies, teaching mechanics, and last, but not least, conveying through the submarine-infested waters of Europe thousands of troops and millions of tons of material and supplies. In order to complete on time the scheme of manning our stations with huge seaplanes capable of carrying big loads of bombs and crews to operate them successfully, the Navy built at Philadelphia an extensive aircraft factory, in record time, and produced a considerable output.

## Actual War Operations.

Actual war operations were on a large scale. In home waters new stations were put into commission to cover patrol against enemy submarines. These patrols covered all the important harbors and most of the coast from the north of Nova Scotia to the waters at the mouth of the Rio Grande. Each seaplane on patrol covered an area of 3,000 square miles, and it is interesting to note that the total distance covered by naval coastal patrols in American waters during the month of August, 1918, was 360,000 miles; in September 480,000 miles were covered and in October 465,000 miles. During August, 1918, training seaplanes covered in flight a distance of 1,500,000 miles, in September 2,000,000 miles, and in October 1,600,000 miles.

For the service of naval aviation abroad recourse to the reports of Admiral Sims, the commander of all the U. S. naval forces in foreign waters, of Capt. Hutch I. Cone, aid for aviation, and Capt. T. T. Craven, commanding naval aviation forces in France, is necessary. The labor involved was stupendous. Stations were built at places remote from traffic centers, involving transportation problems difficult and exasperating, which were overcome in a manner to reflect credit on all. Joint patrols were carried out in co-operation with the British, French and Italian naval air forces. Enemy submarine and naval aircraft bases maintained at Ostend, Zeebrugge, Bruges, Helgoland, Pola, Trieste and various lesser stations were successfully bombed.

The seaplane patrols and convoys were especially successful. After their installation only one ship in convoy was ever successfully attacked by enemy submarines. Prior to this on the French coast the sinkings by the enemy submarines averaged one allied ship each day, but in the ten months our patrols were active only three ships were lost on the patrol area between Penmarch and Ile d'Yeu, a ninety-nine per cent. reduction. Credit is given us by the British, French and Italians of attacking ninety-five per cent. of all submarines sighted on our patrols, of damaging forty-five per cent. and sinking twenty-five per cent. of those attacked. The exact numbers are not yet available. Many mines were also sighted and destroyed.

The knowledge that the work was being pushed with determination and that the United States had a firm resolve to make naval aviation a powerful and aggressive influence must have been a potent factor both in heartening our allies and in disheartening the enemy.

It must be remembered, however, in reading the foregoing that aviation in the Navy was developed as an adjunct of fleet activities for aerial coastal defense and attack, and as a foil to the depredations of hostile submarines. The building up of this huge aviation service involved a large amount of money, though expenditure was guarded as closely as it could be and efforts made to secure full value for every dollar spent. Some mistakes were made; but an entirely new feature of warfare was developed in what now seems an incredibly short time, and it was successful beyond the fondest hopes of those who put it into action. Tremendous activities were in being when the armistice was signed, which, had we known the Germans would have given up the contest, might have been abandoned earlier, thus saving much money and labor, but it was just these activities and expenditures which hastened the end.

## SHOOTING MATCHES AT CALDWELL, N. J.

The team from the U. S. Marines won the National Team Match at the Navy rifle range at Caldwell, N. J., Aug. 29 by an aggregate score of 3,329 points, which was forty-seven points ahead of the score made by the team from the A. E. F., which stood second. The winning team received the National Trophy.

The Hilton Trophy was awarded to the Connecticut civilian team, as the leader in its class and the third trophy, the Soldier of Marathon, was awarded to the team from the R. O. T. C. of the Presidio of San Francisco, as the leader in its class which was composed of schools and colleges.

The match was open to teams of twelve men each, firing 20 shots per man rapid fire at 200 yards, 20 shots slow fire at 500 yards and 20 shots slow fire at 1,000 yards.

The 200 and 500-yard stages were fired on Aug. 23 with the Marines in the lead by 29 points and the A. E. F. team second.

In the final stage of the match, 1,000 yards, shot on Aug. 29, the Marines increased their lead and won by 47 points. This match concluded the shooting competitions at Caldwell.

The scores of the teams in the National Team Match at 200 and 500 yards were given in our issue of Aug. 30,

page 1798. The aggregate scores of the shooting in the three stages are as follows:

U. S. Marine Corps (winner).....	3,329
A. E. F. Team.....	3,282
U. S. Cavalry.....	3,272
U. S. Infantry.....	3,245
U. S. Navy.....	3,234
Connecticut Civilian Team (second prize winner).....	3,218
Massachusetts Civilian Team.....	3,190
Texas Civilian Team.....	3,179
District of Columbia Civilian Team.....	3,175
Missouri Civilian Team.....	3,164
U. S. N. T. S., Great Lakes.....	3,161
Philippine Scouts.....	3,140
Iowa Civilian Team.....	3,137
Michigan Civilian Team.....	3,136
New York Civilian Team.....	3,130
Arizona Civilian Team.....	3,128
Wisconsin Civilian Team.....	3,126
R. O. T. C., Presidio of San Francisco (third prize winner).....	3,107
Pennsylvania Civilian Team.....	3,101
R. O. T. C., Camp Custer, Mich.....	3,097
Grand Rapids, Mich. Civilian Team.....	3,097
California Civilian Team.....	3,085
R. O. T. C., Camp Taylor, Ky.....	3,081
Utah Civilian Team.....	3,071
Maryland Civilian Team.....	3,069
Florida Civilian Team.....	3,069
R. O. T. C., Camp Lee, Va.....	3,066
Kansas Civilian Team.....	3,055
Citadel Military Academy, S. C.....	3,047

## SEA GIRT, N. J., SHOOTING MATCHES.

The annual shooting tournament on the range of the New Jersey National Guard at Sea Girt, N. J., commenced on Sept. 1, many riflemen who competed at Caldwell, N. J., being present. Lieut. R. E. Smith, of the A. E. F. team, established a new world's record for a 16-inch bullseye at 600 yards on Sept. 1, when he made a consecutive string of 56 bullseyes shooting in the Swiss Miss and Out Match. He actually scored 58 bullseyes as both of his sighting shots were center shots.

The winners of the other shooting contests on Sept. 1 were the following: The Columbia Trophy team match was won by the 6th New Jersey Infantry, with a total team score of 1,567. The National Guard Trophy team match was won by the 3d Battalion, New Jersey State Militia. Score, 1,425.

Corpl. Raymond Coulter, U. S. M. C., won the Hayes match, ten shots at 600 yards, on a score of 119 points. He made a perfect string of bullseyes for twenty-three shots and a four on his twenty-fourth shot. Major Stuart Wise, of Massachusetts, was second, with 89 points, making seventeen bullseyes and a four on his eighteenth shot. A condition of the Hayes match was that if a contestant made a perfect score at ten shots, he was to keep on shooting until he missed.

The Meany match, ten shots at 500 yards, was won by Sergt. Forris Fisher, of the U. S. Marines, who had a total of 129, making twenty-five bullseyes and a four. Second place in this match went to James Loughlin, of Staunton, Mass. He made a score of 109, with twenty-one bullseyes and a four. Those who made perfect scores in their ten shots kept on shooting until they missed the bullseye.

The Wingate Bobbing Target match, ten shots at 200 yards, was won by Capt. Joseph Jackson, U. S. M. C., on Sept. 2 by a score of fifty points. Captain Jackson and Sergt. J. F. Water, also of the U. S. M. C., each tied for first place with a perfect string of ten bullseyes. They tossed a coin for first place and Captain Jackson won.

The Spencer match, shot at 1,200 yards, was won on Sept. 2 by Capt. Eugene L. Mully, U. S. M. C., with a score of 67. Lieut. Robert A. Grant, U. S. M. C., also scored 67, but the order of Mully's shots gave him first place.

In the shooting matches at Sea Girt, N. J., on Sept. 3 the U. S. Marines continued to demonstrate their superiority as marksmen. The Liberty Match, at 1,100 yards, was won by Corpl. Raymond Coulter, of the Marine Corps, who scored 95 out of a possible 100 in twenty shots. Sergt. Ernest von Erdmannsdorff, of the Marine Corps, was second with 94, and 1st Lieut. John A. Zimmerman, of the Marines, third with 91.

The County Team Match trophy was won by a company from the Marines, with a total score of 146. The Second Separate Company of New Jersey, negro troops, won second place, with a score of 130. The eligibility of the Marines was questioned and the Marine team withdrew and first place was given to the Second Separate Company of New Jersey.

The 71st Regiment (N. Y.) Match, shot at 300, 500 and 600 yards, slow fire and 200 and 300 rapid fire, seven shots at each distance, was won by the team from the 8th Cavalry, U. S. A., with a score of 1,139. The U. S. Marine Corps team was second with a score of 1,107.

## CHANGE IN DESIGN OF ARMY CHEVRONS.

The Director of Purchase, Storage and Traffic was on Aug. 29 informed by the War Department that in the forthcoming issue of Uniform Regulations and Specifications the following changes will be made in designs of chevrons:

1. Paragraph 72, Special Regulations 42, as amended: Omit all sub-paragraph headings; the same chevron will be used for like grades irrespective of the arm of the Service. The present chevron for master electrician, U. S. A. C., will also be used for master signal electrician, Signal Corps and Air Service. Master engineers, senior grade: A wreath having a wheel within surmounted by a spread eagle and a star above. Master engineers, junior grade: Same, omitting star. These two chevrons will be used for master engineers of the Corps of Engineers, Tank Corps and Transportation Corps. Quartermaster sergeant, senior grade: A wreath having crossed sword and key within surmounted by a spread eagle and a star above. Quartermaster sergeant, junior grade: Same, omitting star. These two chevrons will be used for quartermaster sergeants of Quartermaster Corps and Motor Transport Corps.

2. Paragraph 74, add the following chevron: Expert gunner, a projectile with a small bar below enclosed in a circle.

3. The chevron given in Paragraph 72, sub-paragraph (b) (special ratings in the C. A. C.) and the chevrons in Paragraph 74 for expert gunner, first class, and second-class gunner, and badge for excellence in C. A. target practice will be in scarlet, except that forked lightning will be white.

4. The remaining chevrons given in Paragraph 72, as revised above, and the chevrons for members of the band in Paragraph 71, will be in colors as follows: All eagles, stars and forked lightning in white. All wreaths in green. Projectiles and governors in scarlet. The shell of the Ordnance sergeant chevron in black, the



flame in scarlet. The wheel of the master engineers in scarlet. The crossed sword and key of Quartermaster sergeants in buff. The Medical caducous in maroon. The lyre of bandmen in yellow. All remaining devices in olive drab.

5. The present specifications for material for all chevrons, which it is understood prescribe woolen or cotton backing for woolen or cotton uniforms respectively, will be changed to the O.D. felt backing No. 2, similar to that described in Specifications No. 1384. O.D. bars, etc., to be of facing felt of a lighter shade, such as No. 1 in Specifications 415-4-1383. Embroidered portions to be of suitable shade and material.

## ANOTHER REORGANIZATION BILL.

### Amending the National Defense Act.

Mr. Dent, former chairman of the House Committee on Military Affairs, on Aug. 28, introduced the bill H.R. 8870, providing for a limited reorganization of the Army by amending various existing paragraphs of the National Defense Act and adding thereto several new ones to take care of the new organizations to be authorized for the Regular Army and to provide new methods of appointment and promotion. The substance of the bill follows:

H.R. 8870, Mr. Dent.—Be it enacted, etc., That Sec. 2 of said act (National Defense) be amended by striking out the first sentence thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "The Regular Army of the United States, including the existing organization, shall consist of 65 regiments and 43 machine-gun battalions of Infantry, 25 regiments of Cavalry, 48 regiments of Field Artillery, 12 Coast Artillery Corps, the Brigade, Division, Army Corps, and Army Headquarters with their detachments and troops, a General Staff Corps and an Adjutant General's Department, an Inspector General's Department, a Judge Advocate General's Department, a Quartermaster Corps, a Medical Department, a Corps of Engineers, an Ordnance Department, a Signal Corps, an Air Service, a Chemical Warfare Service, a Tank Corps, the Officers of the Bureau of Insular Affairs, the Militia Bureau, the detached officers, the detached non-commissioned officers, the chaplains, the Regular Army Reserve, all organized as hereinafter provided, and the following, as now authorized by law."

Sec. 2. The second proviso of Sec. 2 of said act is amended by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof: "That the total enlisted force of the line of the Regular Army, excluding the Philippine Scouts and the enlisted men of the Quartermaster Corps, of the Medical Department, and of the Signal Corps, and the unassigned recruits, shall not at any one time, except in the event of actual or threatened war or similar emergency in which the public safety demands it, exceed 250,000 men."

Sec. 3. Sec. 3 is amended by adding at the end thereof: "The base pay of captains, first lieutenants, and second lieutenants of the Army is hereby increased \$300 per year."

Sec. 4. Sec. 4 is amended by striking out the second paragraph thereof and inserting in lieu thereof the following: "General officers of the line shall consist of 19 major generals and 62 brigadier generals: Provided, That hereafter in time of peace major generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of brigadier generals of the line, and brigadier generals of the line shall be appointed from officers of the grade of colonel of the line of the Regular Army."

### Staff Reorganization.

Sec. 5. Sec. 5 is amended by striking out first sentence and inserting in lieu thereof:

"The General Staff Corps shall consist of 1 Chief of Staff, detailed in time of peace from major generals of the line; 2 assistants to the chief, who shall be general officers of the line, one of whom, not above the grade of brigadier general, shall be the president of the Army War College; 13 colonels, 14 lieutenant colonels, 20 majors, and 22 captains, to be detailed from corresponding grades in the Army as in this section herein provided."

Sec. 6. Sec. 6 is amended by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof:

"The Adjutant General's Department.—The Adjutant General's Department shall consist of The Adjutant General with the rank of a major general, 9 adjutants general with rank of colonel, 17 adjutants general with rank of lieutenant colonel, 40 adjutants general with rank of major."

Sec. 7. Sec. 7 is amended by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof:

"The Inspector General's Department.—The Inspector General's Department shall consist of 1 inspector general with rank of a major general, 5 inspectors general with rank of colonel, 11 inspectors general with rank of lieutenant colonel, and 22 inspectors general with rank of major."

Sec. 7. The first sentence of Sec. 8, down to the first proviso, amended to read:

"The Judge Advocate General's Department.—The Judge Advocate General's Department shall consist of a judge advocate general with rank of major general, 6 judge advocates with rank of colonel, 9 judge advocates with rank of lieutenant colonel, and 27 judge advocates with rank of major."

Sec. 8. The first sentence in Sec. 9 is amended so as to strike out all of language from beginning of said first sentence down to and including word "Captains" and inserting in lieu thereof:

"The Quartermaster Corps.—The Quartermaster Corps shall consist of 1 Quartermaster General with rank of major general, 4 assistants with the rank of brigadier general, 30 colonels, 32 lieutenant colonels, 92 majors, 240 captains, 100 first lieutenants, and 85 second lieutenants."

Sec. 9. The first paragraph of Sec. 10 is amended by striking out and inserting in lieu thereof:

"The Medical Department shall consist of 1 Surgeon General with rank of major general, 2 assistant surgeon generals with rank of brigadier general, a Medical Corps, a Medical Reserve Corps within the limits of time fixed by this act, and a Dental Corps, a Veterinary Corps, an enlisted force, the Nurse Corps and contract surgeons as now authorized by law, the commanding officers, which shall be a citizen of the U.S."

Sec. 10. Sec. 11 is amended by striking out first paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof:

"The Corps of Engineers.—The Corps of Engineers shall consist of 1 Chief of Engineers with rank of major general, 2 brigadier generals, 30 colonels, 40 lieutenant colonels, 96 majors, 204 captains, 196 first lieutenants, 100 second lieutenants, and enlisted men hereinafter enumerated. The Engineer troops of Corps of Engineers shall consist of 1 band, 10 regiments, and 2 mounted battalions."

Sec. 11. The first sentence of Sec. 12 down to and including the words "first lieutenants" is amended by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof:

"The Ordnance Department.—The Ordnance Department shall consist of 1 Chief of Ordnance with the rank of major general, 2 brigadier generals, 16 colonels, 32 lieutenant colonels, 50 majors, 75 captains, and 75 first lieutenants."

Sec. 12. Sec. 13 is amended by striking out first paragraph and inserting in lieu thereof:

"The Signal Corps.—The Signal Corps shall consist of 1 Chief Signal Officer with rank of major general, 4 colonels, 11 lieutenant colonels, 14 majors, 40 captains, and 75 lieutenants."

Sec. 13. Sec. 13 is further amended by striking out the second and third paragraphs thereof. The last sentence of last paragraph of Sec. 13 is amended by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof: "Authority is hereby given the President to organize in his discretion such part of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Signal Corps into such number of companies and battalions as the necessities of the service may demand."

### The New Arms.

Sec. 14. That said act, and the same is hereby, amended by adding after Sec. 13 three new sections, 13a, 13b and 13c, as follows:

"Sec. 13a. The Air Service.—The Air Service shall consist

of 1 major general, 1 brigadier general, 11 colonels, 23 lieutenant colonels, 63 majors, 219 captains, 848 first lieutenants, 297 second lieutenants, 257 master electricians, 1,141 sergeants (first class), 868 sergeants, 67 mess sergeants, 1,242 corporals, 67 buglers (first class), 1,369 wagoners, 292 cooks, 2,183 privates (first class), 67 buglers, and 3,372 privates.

"Sec. 13b. The Chemical Warfare Service.—The Chemical Warfare Service shall consist of 1 major general, 1 brigadier general, 5 colonels, 9 lieutenant colonels, 20 majors, 36 captains, 36 first lieutenants, 17 second lieutenants, 12 master chemical engineers (senior grade), 17 master chemical engineers (junior grade), 1 regimental sergeant major, 1 regimental supply sergeant, 3 battalion sergeants major, 3 battalion supply sergeants, 13 first sergeants, 2 sergeants (first class), 1 sergeant bugler, 2 color sergeants, 1 assistant band leader, 4 band sergeants, 4 musicians (first class), 34 sergeants, 14 stable sergeants, 13 supply sergeants, 13 mess sergeants, 14 horseshoers, 6 band corporals, 6 musicians (second class), 132 corporals, 2 corporal buglers, 13 musicians (third class), 13 saddlers, 14 mechanics, 13 buglers (first class), 26 wagoners, 34 cooks, 291 privates (first class), 13 buglers, and 584 privates.

"Sec. 13c. The Tank Corps.—The Tank Corps shall consist of 1 brigadier general, 3 colonels, 9 majors, 35 captains, 75 first lieutenants, 68 second lieutenants, 2 master engineers (senior grade), 3 master engineers (junior grade), 92 sergeants (first class), 818 sergeants, 708 corporals, 93 cooks, 769 privates (first class), and 454 privates."

Sec. 15. Said act is amended after Sec. 16 by adding a new section, 16½, to read:

"The funds appropriated or allotted for each bureau of the War Department shall be disbursed by that bureau, and the fiscal and property accounting therefor shall be performed by said bureau."

Sec. 16. The second paragraph of Sec. 17 is amended by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof:

"Each infantry and each machine-gun battalion shall consist of 1 major, 1 first lieutenant mounted (battalion adjutant), and 4 companies. Each infantry and each machine-gun company in battalion shall consist of 1 captain, 1 first lieutenant, 1 second lieutenant, and 1 first sergeant, 1 mess sergeant, 1 supply sergeant, 10 sergeants, 11 corporals, 5 cooks, 5 buglers, 1 mechanic, 19 privates (first class), and 56 privates."

Sec. 17. Sec. 21 is amended by striking out the same and inserting in lieu thereof:

"Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry.—The Porto Rico Regiment of Infantry and the officers and enlisted men of such regiment shall become a part of the Infantry branch herein provided, and its officers shall be recommended in the Infantry with their present grades and dates of rank. The number of Infantry regiments authorized shall include this regiment."

Sec. 18. Sec. 24 is amended as follows: Strike out all of first paragraph and insert in lieu thereof:

"The President is authorized to immediately organize the entire increase authorized by the amendments of this act, and when, in the judgment of the President, war becomes imminent, all of said organizations that shall then be below the maximum enlisted strength authorized by law shall be raised forthwith to that strength, and shall be maintained as nearly as possible thereafter so long as war or the imminence of war shall continue."

### Appointments and Promotions.

Sec. 19. The second paragraph of Sec. 24 is amended by striking out all the language following the figure 3 in brackets down to, but not including the figure 4 in brackets [appointments from O.R.C. to Regular Army], and substituting therefor:

"Persons under forty years of age, who have served honorably in the temporary forces of the United States organized since April 6, 1917, and members of the Officers' Reserve Corps between the ages of twenty-one and twenty-seven."

Sec. 20. Said Sec. 24 is amended at the end thereof by adding:

"Provided, That no officer shall be promoted until he shall have been examined by a board, composed of not less than three senior officers of his own corps or branch of the service and pronounced by the board as qualified in every respect for promotion. Any board so convened is authorized to examine any officer whose case is referred to it by the Secretary of War with the view of determining whether or not such officer is fit to remain in active service. If such board shall pronounce any officer not qualified for promotion or promotion or not fit to remain on the active list, he shall be suspended from promotion for one year and all vacancies occurring in his corps or branch of the service in the next higher grade during that year shall be filled by seniority from the officers next below him after due examination in accordance with this act. At the end of one year the officer so suspended shall be re-examined by a board of three senior officers in his own corps or branch of the service, only one member of which board may have been on the previous board. If pronounced deficient or unfit by this second board, he shall be placed on the retired list of the Army and receive pay on the retired list a sum equal to 2½ per centum of the pay he was receiving when retired, multiplied as many times as he had served years in the Army when retired, provided his total service shall not have exceeded thirty years, thirty years being the maximum multiplier in any case: Provided further, That if an officer who has served less than five years shall be pronounced not qualified for promotion after a second examination as above provided, except in the case of physical disability incurred in the line of duty during his service in the Army, he shall be given one full year's pay and wholly discharged from the service."

Sec. 21. Said act is amended by inserting Secs. 25a, 25b, 25c, 25d, 25e and 25f as follows:

"Sec. 25a. Additional detached officers for detached service.—In addition to the detached officers provided for in Sec. 25, and for assignment to duties similar to those stated in Sec. 25, the line of the Army shall be increased by 34 colonels, 34 lieutenant colonels, 102 majors, 518 captains, 518 first lieutenants of Infantry, 11 colonels, 6 lieutenant colonels, 18 majors, 94 captains, 94 first lieutenants of Field Artillery, 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 10 majors, 47 captains, 47 first lieutenants of Cavalry, and 4 colonels, 4 lieutenant colonels, 9 majors, 47 captains, and 47 lieutenants of Coast Artillery."

"Sec. 25b. Original vacancies in grades of captain, major, lieutenant colonel and colonel, created in the regiments of Field Artillery by this act, shall be filled as follows: One-third promotion of Field Artillery officers, one-third by promotion of Cavalry officers, and one-third by promotion of Coast Artillery officers, after suitable examinations."

"Sec. 25c. Officers of all grades in the Medical Corps, Engineer Corps, Chemical Warfare Service and Judge Advocate General's Department shall be permanently commissioned in such corps, department or service."

"Sec. 25d. Officers in the Ordnance Department, Signal Corps, Air Service, Tank Corps and Quartermaster Corps, above the grade of captain shall be permanently commissioned in such corps, department or service. Below the grade of major, vacancies shall be filled by detail in the manner prescribed by existing law."

"Sec. 25e. Original vacancies created by this act in all grades below brigadier general of the Chemical Warfare Service, in all grades between captain and brigadier general of the Air Service, Tank Corps and Signal Corps, and in the grades of captain and first lieutenant of Infantry, captain and first lieutenant of Engineers, first lieutenant of Cavalry, and first lieutenant of Field Artillery, major and captain of the Quartermaster Corps, and major of the Judge Advocate General's Department shall be filled by appointment from among officers now holding commissions in the Regular Army from persons who served honorably in the temporary forces of the United States organized since April 6, 1917, and from persons in civil life."

"Sec. 25f. No appointment shall be made until the appointee shall have been pronounced fit for such appointment by a board of not less than three officers detailed from the branch of service, department, corps or service to which the appointment is to be made."

### National Guard, and Militia Bureau.

Sec. 22. Sec. 60 of said act is amended by adding at the end thereof the following additional paragraph:

"That in times of peace the maximum strength of an Infantry company for the National Guard may be fixed at not less than sixty-five enlisted men by the Secretary of War."

Sec. 23. Sec. 81 of said act is amended by adding:

"That the chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department

shall be appointed by the President by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall hold office for a period of four years, unless sooner removed. At the time of and prior to his appointment as chief of said bureau the person so appointed shall be an officer in active service with the National Guard, not below the rank of colonel.

Sec. 24. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

## DEMobilIZATION AND ENLISTMENTS.

The office of the Chief of Staff made public on Aug. 30 the following tables concerning demobilization, enlistments, and the estimated strength of the Army to that date inclusive:

### Demobilization.

Officers discharged to date..... 160,046  
Enlisted men discharged to date..... 3,107,057

Total ..... 3,267,103

### Returns.

Troops sailed from Europe since Nov. 11, 1918:  
Officers ..... 87,258  
Enlisted men ..... 1,792,488

Total ..... 1,889,746

### Enlistments.

Enlistments reported to date daily from depots and depot posts to include early returns for Aug. 30..... 83,050  
Reported weekly from camps up to and including week ending Aug. 23..... 74,044

Total ..... 107,694

Included in the above total of enlistments are the following: For service in the A.E.F., Europe, 12,890; A.E.F., Siberia, 3,657; Philippine Department, 3,096; Panama Canal Department, 365; Hawaiian Department, 2,079; Alaska Department, 241.

### Strength of the Army.

The estimated strength of the Army to Aug. 26 is shown below, the figures including Army field clerks and nurses but not 500 Marines remaining with the Expeditionary Force:

	Officers.	Men.	Total.
Europe .....	2,490	63,493	65,913
Siberia .....	324	8,158	8,477
At sea, en route Europe.....	2	1	3
At sea, en route U.S.....	982	15,666	16,648
United States .....	33,874	290,758	324,632
U.S. Possessions .....	1,303	28,039	29,342
Total .....	38,965	406,050	445,015

### Net Decrease Since Nov. 11, 1918.

	Strength Nov. 11.	Decrease to Aug. 26
Europe and en route Europe.....	1,971,550	1,935,634
U.S. and en route U.S.....	1,634,499	1,293,219
Elsewhere .....	64,839	27,020
Total .....	3,670,888	3,225,873

## THE SIXTY-SIXTH CONGRESS.

### FIRST (EXTRAORDINARY) SESSION.

Favorable report was made in the House on Aug. 29, 1919, on H.R. 2022, vesting in the Bureau of Pensions jurisdiction of all pension claims based upon service in the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States subsequent to Oct. 5, 1917, to repeal certain sections of Article 3 of the War Risk Insurance Act. The report states that "the bill has been carefully prepared with a view, not only of substituting the pension laws for the compensation law in case of soldiers serving since Oct. 6, 1917, but to safeguard what might be called vested rights already acquired under the compensation law, and also to continue in force certain provisions in the War Risk Insurance Act, more or less remotely related to the subject of compensation, such as the furnishing of reasonable governmental surgical and hospital service, and the rehabilitation, re-education and vocational training of certain beneficiaries; also to incorporate into the pension laws a few items in the compensation law which are believed to be just and reasonable, such as including those increasing the rates allowed to widows and dependent parents, and also extend the provisions of existing pension laws to members of the Army Nurse Corps (female) and the Navy Nurse Corps (female). The rate of pension allowed to widows of private soldiers of the Regular Establishment is \$12 per month with \$2 additional for each minor child. It is provided in section 3 of the bill under consideration that the rate of pension be \$25 per month, as now provided by the compensation act, with \$5 additional per month for each minor child. A further reason for increasing this rate to \$25 per month is that that rate is now allowed by the pension laws to the widows of soldiers who served in the Civil War and the War with Spain, though not to those in the Regular Establishment. The rate of pension allowed to a dependent father or mother is now \$12 per month, and it is herein provided that the rate be \$20 per month, as now allowed by the compensation law."

Favorable report was made in the House on H.R. 8778, to amend and modify various sections of the War Risk Insurance Act.

Secretary Baker is asked in a resolution adopted Sept. 3 by the Senate for information as to the number of commissioned officers and civilians, together with their pay, now attached to the office of the Chief of Staff in Washington.

### BILLS BEFORE CONGRESS.

H.R. 8818, Mr. Tinkham. To amend the War Risk Insurance Act so that the insured shall be payable to any person whom the insured desires to name, and that it may also be assigned by the insured, and also shall be payable during total and permanent disability to the injured person or to any person whom the insured has named or to whom any assignment has been made.

H.R. 8819, Mr. Kahn.—To amend the act making appropriations for support of the Army, approved July 11, 1919. Under subheading "United States Service Schools" substitute the words "the Infantry School, Camp Benning, Ga." for the words "the Infantry School of Arms at Fort Sill, Okla." Authorizes expenditures at certain camps for purchase of real estate and construction as follows: Infantry—Camp Benning, Ga., Infantry School, \$2,329,774.85. Motor Transport Corps—Camp Holabird, Md., \$313,000. Camp Jessup, Ga., \$28,000. Camp Normoyle, Texas, \$257,000. Field Artillery—Camp Knox, Ky., \$1,854,961.82. Camp Bragg, N.C., \$1,175,000. Coast Artillery—Camp Eustis, Va., \$51,354.23. Engineer Corps—Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., \$20,455. Signal Corps—Camp Alfred Vail, N.J., \$110,000. Regular Army posts, \$361,975. National Guard camp, Camp Beauregard, \$1,700. Medical Department—Azalea, N.C., \$83,152. Chemical Warfare Service—Midland,



Mich., \$8,072; Edgewood Arsenal, Md., \$7,500. Air Service, various fields, totaling \$1,497,202.53.

H.R. 8820, Mr. McFadden.—To provide members of the military and naval forces with capital for farm settlements.

H.R. 8828, Mr. Clegg.—That any enlisted man of the Regular Army who at time of being commissioned was a non-commissioned officer of the Army with or above grade of sergeant, and had five years' service or more as an enlisted man, and who held a commission for six months or longer as a temporary officer in the U.S. Army during the present emergency, and who attained rank of captain, major, lieutenant colonel or colonel, and whose commission has not been terminated due to inefficiency or misconduct, who has been or may hereafter be discharged from his temporary commission, shall be given warrant as chief warrant officer with base pay of \$125 per month and allowances as is now allowed to regimental sergeants major; . . . attained rank of second lieutenant or first lieutenant, . . . shall be given warrant as warrant officer with base pay of \$100 per month and allowances as is now allowed to regimental sergeants major. That any Army field clerk, or field clerk, Q.M.C., who at time of being commissioned had fifteen years' service or more in or with the Military Establishment, and who held a commission for six months or longer as a temporary officer in U.S.A. during present emergency, and who attained rank of major, lieutenant colonel, or colonel, and whose commission has not been terminated due to inefficiency or misconduct, who has been or may hereafter be discharged from his temporary commission, shall be appointed a military storekeeper in the U.S. Army with rank, pay and allowances heretofore authorized for similar appointment by Act of Aug. 29, 1916; . . . attained rank of second lieutenant, first lieutenant or captain, . . . shall be appointed a military storekeeper with rank, pay and allowances heretofore authorized for former pay clerks by Act of June 3, 1916: Provided, That the grade of military storekeeper is hereby revived in the Army for this purpose only. Chief warrant officers, warrant officers and military storekeepers shall receive longevity pay and increase of pay for service beyond continental limits of U.S. as now allowed by law to commissioned officers of the Army. Chief warrant officers and warrant officers shall be entitled to retirement as provided for by law for enlisted men of the Army. Vacancies occurring in grade of chief warrant officer, after all original appointments have been made, shall be filled through appointments from grade of warrant officers, under regulations as may be prescribed. Vacancies occurring in grade of warrant officer, after all original appointments have been made, shall be filled by Secretary of War through appointment from enlisted men of Regular Army, who, at time of being commissioned, held any one of the several enlisted grades not above grade of sergeant and who had five years' service as an enlisted man, and who held commission for six months or longer as temporary officer in U.S. Army during present emergency and whose commission has not been terminated due to inefficiency or misconduct.

H.R. 8869, Mr. Gallivan.—Providing that preference be given to honorably discharged soldiers, sailors and marines, and their wives and widows, in Government work.

H.R. 8872, Mr. Strong of Kansas.—Providing that before any person can become an officer in the Army of the United States he must serve one year as an enlisted man with pay and equipment of rank he attains. Maximum age of admission to the U.S. Military Academy is hereby amended so that the candidate shall not be prejudiced by his year's service as an enlisted man. The curriculum of the Academy shall be amended so as to give recognition of the candidate's service as an enlisted man, with a view to shortening the period of undergraduate training. This enlisted service shall not be counted in the enlistment of the Regular Army without special favors, although special training can be given at discretion of the commanding officer upon application by the soldier. Persons desiring to enlist for this period of one year with a view to taking examinations for an officer's commission or admission to U.S.M.A., may do so; and if they fail, shall be discharged without further obligations, provided that they indicated such intention in writing at time of enlisting. This law shall not apply to persons now holding commissions in the Army of the U.S. or who have held commissions at any time prior to date this act becomes a law, nor shall this act apply to cadets now attending U.S.M.A. or who shall be nominated prior to July 1, 1920.

H.R. 8904, Mr. Strong of Kansas.—Providing that before any person can become an officer in the Navy or Marine Corps of the U.S. he must serve one year as an enlisted man with the pay and equipment of the rank he attains. Naval conditions similar to those for the Army in H.R. 8872.

#### NAVY ASKS TO BE HEARD ON AIR BILL.

The opposition of the Navy to an amalgamation of the Government's air activities under a single head was expressed in no uncertain language by Acting Secretary Roosevelt in a letter to Senator Page, chairman of the Senate Committee on Naval Affairs, and to Chairman Butler of the House Committee on Naval Affairs, on Aug. 22. The Acting Secretary wrote: "A bill, S. 2693, 'To create a Department of Aeronautics, defining the powers and duties of the director thereof, providing for the organization, disposition and administration of a U.S. Air Force, creating the U.S. Air Reserve, and providing for the development of civil and commercial aviation,' was introduced by Senator New on July 31, 1919, and referred to the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. I have requested the chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs of the Senate that the Navy Department be granted an opportunity to be heard on the bill before final action is taken, and I have been informed that such an opportunity will be granted. I write to call your attention to this bill, as its provisions vitally affect the policy of the Navy Department relating to aeronautics in the Navy and Marine Corps, and it is the unanimous judgment of the responsible officials of the Navy Department that if the bill, in its present form, is enacted into law it will materially interfere with the efficiency of naval aviation."

#### REAR ADMIRAL COWIE'S INCREASED PAY BILL

In connection with his bill to provide an increase of pay for all branches of the Services, the text of which was printed in our issue of Aug. 30, page 1891, Rear Admiral T. J. Cowie, U.S.N., has issued this statement: "It is stated that the percentage-of-increase figures fixed in the bill were arrived at only after a careful consideration of all the factors involved—principal among which was the earnest desire of Service men, who realize that world conditions necessitate a larger Army and Navy, not to add to the already heavy financial burdens of the Government one penny more than sheer justice will uphold. It is recognized that the laudable efforts of President Wilson, which even at the start have met with gratifying success, will still further reduce present high living costs. In other words, it is believed that the peak of costs has been reached, and that in the course of some years a fairly appreciable decrease may be expected. But it is also certain that, even at the best, the old comparatively low level will never again be touched. The percentages fixed in the bill are, therefore, designed to take care of what is conservatively estimated will be an average permanent increase in living expenses over the scale which prevailed prior to the gigantic upheaval of 1914. "The fact that the average level of living costs has permanently advanced is not only recognized by the great industrial organizations of this country, as shown by the several successive increases granted in the last four years to all kinds of labor, but—with particular regard

to their armed service—by the leading foreign governments, which have already granted substantial increases to both the enlisted and commissioned personnel of their respective armies and navies. And in one case at least, that of England, the handsome increases granted have been made retroactive from Feb. 1, 1919. The exact percentages of these foreign increases I am now engaged in compiling and I am sure the figures will carry compelling weight when considered by the Congress, which I know may be relied upon to do justice to the now poorly paid defenders of the nation, who are at present laboring under such economic handicaps that their morale is being undermined in spite of their unselfish patriotism and heroic 'carry-on' spirit. The bill has been drawn so as to show a straight pay increase, which thus presents the matter in the simplest form. I consider it extremely inadvisable to distribute the proposed increase among the several elements of pay, quarters and heat and light allowances. As a straight salary increase it is in a form which is readily understandable by the Congress and which can be acted upon without going into the innumerable complications that experience has shown invariably accompany any matters concerning allowances or commutation therefor. What the Services are interested in is the total income received, regardless of the name under which it is received. For in the last analysis it is all pay, and the simplest method of presentation is always the most effective."

#### VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

##### Permanent Appointment C. P. Officers, U.S.N.

The following correction of the Bureau of Navigation Annual Circular of Jan. 1, 1918, was made on Aug. 25, 1919: "In no case will a permanent appointment be given to a chief petty officer who has not served at least one year at sea in his rating, except that with the approval of the Bureau of Navigation chief petty officers performing strictly aviation duties, in accordance with Bureau of Navigation Circular Letter 158-18, may be given permanent appointments after one year's service in their rating at an operating air station."

##### Liquidation of Navy War Contracts.

The Navy Department has been very much alive in the liquidation of war contracts, as shown by data compiled by the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts. Upon the signing of the armistice immediate steps were taken to effect the greatest saving possible in connection with purchases in their initial stages and contracts already in effect. It was possible to cancel or withhold awards of purchases in progress prior to actual signing of contracts therefor to the amount of \$27,420,427. Of contracts already in effect it has been possible to cancel all or parts of \$58 contracts amounting to a saving of \$24,163,866 without any liability or cost to the Navy on account of such cancellation. In no case has the Navy paid anticipated or unearned profits, only such profit being allowed as has actually been earned on the proportionate part of the contract completed. In nearly all cases the adjustments offered by the Navy have been acceptable to contractors, the attitude of whom in only asking a fair and equitable settlement being particularly commendable. In only a very few cases is it expected that resort to the courts will be had by contractors.

##### British Destroyer Lost.

The British destroyer Victoria was torpedoed and sunk in the Baltic Sea on Aug. 30, 1919, the Admiralty has announced. Eight of her complement are missing.

##### Necrology, U.S.N.A.

In the article devoted to Necrology, U.S.N.A. graduates, in our issue of Aug. 16, page 1723, the name of Lieut. Comdr. Jennifer Garnett, U.S.N., did not appear. Lieutenant Commander Garnett died on Jan. 1, 1919, at Brest, France, while executive officer of the U.S.S. Woolsey. A biographical note of his death appeared in our issue of Jan. 11, page 678.

#### THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on pages 28-30.

##### BRITISH PRAISE FOR U.S. NAVY.

G.O. 490, July 21, 1919, Navy Dept.

1. The following letter is published for the information of all concerned: The Fawns, Ermington, S. Devon, England, June 4, 1919. To Franklin D. Roosevelt, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Sir: I wish to be allowed to say how very proud I am to have received so kind and courteous a letter from you; and how honored I feel at your appreciation of the results of the combined work done on the Queenstown station during the war. The fact that you permitted your ships to be put under the command of a British admiral was a very high honor to our navy; but the unity, excellent good feeling, and the success of our two navies working together, could never have existed had it not been for the determination of the United States officers who were stationed there to make it a success, and for the ability they brought with them which enabled them to do so. And the fact that the United States officers came over with the intention of not only working with us as allies, but also as friends, is shown by the constant communications that pass between us, although the sea warfare has been over for many months, and the Atlantic separates us from actual meeting. I have commanded many ships and squadrons, and have spent the greater part of my life at sea, and can truly and honestly say that a finer lot of seamen and gentlemen I have never commanded. However hard the work, however dangerous the duty, they never failed me.

It is with deepest regret that I shall never again have the chance of working with a force which no one is more proud of than I am. I wish you and your splendid destroyers the best of good fortune.

Yours, most respectfully,

(Signed) LEWIS BAYLY, Admiral.

2. This heartfelt commendation from Admiral Sir Lewis Bayly, R.N., who is held by the United States Navy in the highest respect, esteem and affection, in a source of the utmost pride and gratification to the entire naval service.

JOSEPHUS DANIELA, Secretary of the Navy.

##### NAVY G.C.M. CASES.

C.M.O. 239, July 18, 1919, Navy Dept.

Announces the dismissal from the Navy of Lieut. Hiram P. Tudor, Pay Corps, U.S.N., found guilty by a G.C.M. at Mare Island, Calif., Feb. 4, 1919, of embezzlement.

C.M.O. 241, Aug. 2, 1919, Navy Dept.

Second Lieut. Oliver H. Norton, U.S.M.C., was tried at Camp Dear Point, Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, and found guilty of drunkenness and violation of a lawful general order issued by the Secretary of the Navy.

Sentence.—To lose fifty months in his grade and to lose \$25 per month of his pay for six months. The convening authority returned the record to the court for the purpose of reconsidering its sentence, which was considered

not adequate to the offenses found proved. The court decided to adhere to its former sentence.

C.M.O. 242, Aug. 5, 1919, Navy Dept.

Mach. Jay R. Critchfield, U.S.N., was tried at the navy yard, Boston, Mass., and found guilty of absence from station and duty after leave had expired.

Sentence.—To be dismissed from the United States naval service. The Secretary of the Navy approved the sentence, but, in view of the recommendation of the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, mitigated the sentence to restriction to ship or station for three months and to the loss of \$50 of his pay, per month for six months.

#### NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 29, 1919.

Capt. J. R. Defrees to command U.S.S. Camden and sub. det., Atlantic Fleet; O. G. Murfin to command U.S.S. Pueblo. Lieut. E. F. Robinson, modification orders Aug. 19; M. P. Nash to duty Alameda; A. Zander, rev. orders Aug. 15. Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Moehan to duty Alameda; W. D. Pradeaux to duty command Culgoa; M. R. Tawes to duty George Washington; R. C. Vose to duty R.S. New York; E. Smith to duty D.S.N.O.T.S., New York, N.Y.

Lieut. S. Chiles to Naval Insp. Ordnance in charge Hav. ammunition depot, Lake Denmark, N.J.; J. J. Madden to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Eagle 36 and in command when commissioned; R. S. Balger to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Hogan and as eng. off. when commissioned; F. Seefeldt to conn. f.o. Eagle 59 and as eng. off. when commissioned; H. H. Fowler to conn. f.o. Eagle 45 and as eng. off. when commissioned; F. W. Connor to command U.S.S. L-7.

Lieut. F. Clifford to exec. off. Naval Prison, Portsmouth, N.H.; E. Smith to conn. f.o. Eagle 37 and as eng. off. when commissioned; P. R. Hazard to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sunadin and in command when commissioned; W. D. Faris to conn. f.o. Eagle 29 and in command when commissioned; F. C. Neal, rev. orders Aug. 15; S. G. Peck to duty Patoka; J. D. Price to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty in elementary and advanced flight training; J. D. Black to duty on staff Gov. Virgin Islands; J. W. Dodge to duty Patoka; B. H. Micou (S.O.) to navy yard, New York, for duty in Supply Dept.

Lieut. j.g.: E. E. Davenport to conn. f.o. Eagle 40 and as eng. off. when commissioned; F. Shea, rev. orders Aug. 15; H. B. Haynes to conn. f.o. U.S.S. McCauley and as watch off. when commissioned; H. V. Terry to duty Brazos; F. J. Baumgartner, rev. orders Aug. 15; C. B. Hannum, rev. orders Aug. 15; L. F. Schlick to duty Kaweah; M. McKenzie, rev. orders Aug. 15; A. N. Avery (Chap. Corps) to U.S.S. Michigan.

Ensigns: L. F. Anger to U.S.S. Uphur; R. P. Dodds to U.S.S. McKean; T. Downs to conn. f.o. Eagle 39 and as eng. off. when commissioned; R. P. Bielski to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sunadin and as eng. off. when commissioned; S. L. Huff to U.S.S. Talbot; J. D. McNamar to U.S.S. New Hampshire; E. Moe to Naval Hosp., Brooklyn, N.Y.; G. W. Gaffney, rev. orders Aug. 15; E. B. Stevenson, rev. orders Aug. 18; J. H. Tate to U.S.S. Connecticut.

Ensigns: E. D. Hale to U.S.S. Granite State; H. L. Whippis, rev. orders Aug. 15; P. Talbot to NC-4; A. T. Hickey, rev. orders Aug. 13; J. J. Foley to U.S.S. Uphur; F. V. Weigert to U.S.S. Michigan; F. E. Vessel to U.S.S. Roper. Bnsns: C. M. Sunding to U.S.S. Seattle; A. H. Singleton to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sunadin and as watch off. when commissioned; C. F. Clark to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sunadin and as watch off. when commissioned; A. Hoffman to report to Captain Morgan, Transport Force, for duty; W. E. McCabe to Transport Force. Asst. Paymr. Clerk J. J. McDonald to disbursing off., 9th, 10th, 11th Naval Dist.

Orders Issued to Officers Sept. 2, 1919.

Capt. (M.C.): E. J. Crow to navy yard, Norfolk, Va.; G. L. Angeney to navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.

Ensigns: A. D. Turnbull to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Turner and in command when commd.; E. G. Allen to command U.S.S. Belknap.

Lieut. Comdr.: R. G. Risley to duty as off-in-charge, Nav. Rec. Sta., Scranton, Pa.; W. K. Kennedy to Kaweah. Lieut.: J. C. Arnold to conn. d.o. U.S.S. R-26 and in command when commd.; J. G. Davis to Rec. Sta., Milwaukee, Wis.; L. M. Thebaud to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Dickinson and as exec. off. when commd.; L. S. Lewis to U.S.S. R-16; E. V. (U.S.S. Chastanoga); A. W. Dunn to aid and flag lieut. on Staff Comdr. Div. 4, Atlantic Fleet; E. N. Fisher to Transport Force; W. G. B. Hatch to conn. f.o. U.S.S. De Long and as exec. off. when commd.; L. F. Miller to U.S.S. Michigan.

Lieut. (M.C.): A. L. Gaither to Ammunition Depot, Fort Mifflin, Pa.; J. M. Huff to Nav. Torpedo Sta., Newport, R.I.; J. F. Montague to Marine Rec. Sta., Syracuse, N.Y.; R. Mueller to Nav. Recruiting Sta., St. Louis, Mo.; R. H. Collins to Marine Expeditionary Force, Santo Domingo; W. J. Corcoran to Naval Air Sta., Akron, Ohio; C. R. Currier to Rec. Sta., New Haven, Conn.; C. P. Wood to Nav. Training Sta., Newport, R.I.

Lieut. (j.g.): J. E. Dix to command as Eagle boat; T. N. Daugherty to U.S.S. Walker; S. Hasselroth to Navis; S. K. Hall to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Percival and on board when commd.; L. F. Brodie to conn. f.o. Eagle 36 and as exec. off. when commd.; C. H. Shaw to Nav. Sta., Guantanamo, Cuba; J. F. Brown to Brazos; W. J. Slattery to George Washington; C. Smith to Brazos; L. Verbrugge to conn. U.S.S. Percival and as engr. off. when commd.

Ensigns: C. R. Crandall to U.S.S. Stevens; L. K. Cleveland to U.S.S. Nero; J. E. Canose to conn. with an Eagle boat which will be assigned to Sub. Div. 2 and on board when commd.; C. L. Waters to U.S.S. Montauk; A. A. Blomfield to duty Akron, Ohio; D. C. Corlett to Kaweah; J. D. Vance to U.S.S. Celtic; A. F. Kinslow to command U.S.S. O. 109 (Comdt., 1st Nav. Dist.); J. M. Dwyer to U.S.S. South Carolina; C. W. Henshaw to U.S.S. Meredith; J. L. Fresno to U.S.S. Kansas; E. F. Mitchell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Patoka and on board when commd.; C. L. Blatchford to U.S.S. Kansas; W. B. Baggaley to U.S.S. Ringgold; H. R. Scott to U.S.S. Rappahannock; W. P. Johnston to Long Beach; W. O. Landis to conn. f.o. Eagle 36 and as watch off. when commd.; E. D. Hale to U.S.S. H-1; J. W. Dillinger to Sub-Chaser 289; S. M. Grosser to Alameda; O. Allred to U.S.S. Arcturion.

Gun. A. W. Warren to U.S.S. Utah.

Sten. G. A. Schluster to Sub-Chaser 150.

##### MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

AUG. 29.—Major S. A. W. Patterson to home to resume status as retired list.

Capt. C. H. McCullough to M.B., Parris Island, S.C. Capt. E. E. Williams to M.B., Quantico, Va. Capt. William L. Crabbe to R.O., St. Louis, Mo. Capt. George K. Shuler to R.O., Philadelphia, Pa. First Lieut. E. A. Poe to U.S.S. South Dakota. First Lieut. E. M. Randall to 1st Brigade, Haiti.

Second Lieut. L. C. McLaughlin and E. C. Boyce to inactive duty.

Mar. Gun. E. A. Platt to Headquarters, M.C.

Mar. Gun. T. F. Hayes ordered home to resume status as retired list.

Upon re-enlistment in the Marine Corps the following officers are temporarily appointed quartermaster clerks in the Marine Corps, to take effect from the date of re-enlistment: N. L. Bourret, C. C. Carroll, P. H. Kelly, B. S. Blake, E. C. Harvey, W. E. Springer, S. N. Phillips, O. F. Burrall, E. F. Pratt, J. W. Black, G. A. Lippert, E. S. Savage, G. S. Burey, R. E. Julian.

AUG. 30.—Major B. S. Berry to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.

Major E. A. Jones to home to resume status as retired list.

Major E. A. Capron to R.O., Syracuse, N.Y.

Capt. D. D. Henshaw ordered Aug. 27, 1919, revoked.

Capt. F. S. Parsons to Headquarters, M.C.

Second Lieut. W. A. Wachter to M.B., Quantico, Va.

Q.M. Clerk W. H. Ford to U.S.

First Lieut. B. S. Blake upon re-enlistment appointed marine gunner (temporary).

Mar. Gun. K. Roegen to duty at M.B., Quantico, Va.

SEPT. 2.—Major J. G. Muir to resume status as retired list.

Capt. H. H. Shepherd to M.B., Dover, N.J.

Capt. T. Wilson to home to await action of Marine Retiring Board.

First Lieut. G. S. Fyamore to inactive duty.

SEPT. 3.—Major E. P. Valle to R.O., San Francisco, Calif.

Capt. J. E. Betts to R.O., St. Paul, Minn.

Capt. H. H. Quavette to R.O., Milwaukee, Wis.



Capt. J. E. Davis to 2d Brigade, D.R.  
 First Lieut. C. Foote to 1st Brigade, Haiti.  
 Capt. G. F. Adams to U.S.S. North Dakota.  
 Capt. E. J. Baker to U.S.S. Washington, D.C.  
 Capt. O. S. Baker to U.S.S. Texas.  
 First Lieut. W. J. Mosher to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Pay Clerk G. Parrish, Haiti to U.S.  
 Capt. W. J. Livingston upon re-enlistment appointed pay clerk (permanent).  
 First Lieut. G. Ehrhart, jr., honorable discharge revoked.  
 SEPT. 4—Col. T. P. Kane to command M.B., Philadelphia.  
 Col. H. Lee to M.B., Philadelphia, Pa., duty command 1st Regiment Marines.  
 Major J. W. McClaskey to resume status on retired list.  
 Major W. J. Grossman to inactive duty.  
 Capt. P. W. Jackson to M.B., Boston, Mass.  
 Capt. R. Blake to M.B., Mare Island, Calif.  
 Capt. E. F. C. Collier to M.B., Naval Submarine Base, New London, Conn.  
 Capt. H. K. Pickett to M.B., Charleston, S.C., for duty.  
 Capt. L. Stone to M.B., Boston, Mass.  
 Capt. O. F. Dietz retired Aug. 4, 1919.  
 Capt. P. D. Cornell, Haiti to U.S.  
 First Lieut. W. F. Kelly upon re-enlistment appointed pay clerk (temporary) and assigned duty these headquarters.  
 Second Lieut. E. H. Gallien to M.B., Charleston, S.C.  
 Second Lieut. H. D. Boyden, R. L. Stephens, E. G. McFayden, E. Rovigno, L. Sullivan, F. C. Cowie, H. J. Adams, H. D. Palmer and J. G. Bowen to active duty and ordered report M.B., Quantico, Va.  
 Discharges of following officers have been revoked: Capt. S. F. Hollins, 1st Lieut. J. W. Fleet, E. I. Rawles, and 2d Lieut. H. M. Todd.

## COAST GUARD GAZETTE.

SEPT. 2—Capt. W. H. Shea to duty as purchasing officer, San Francisco, Calif.

## COAST GUARD NOTES.

Secretary of the Treasury Glass on Aug. 29 addressed a letter of congratulation to all officers and enlisted men in the Coast Guard on the war record of the service. With the approval of Secretary Glass a bill is being prepared for submission to Congress covering promotion of officers and warrant officers, including the establishment of chief warrant grades, and permitting an extension of existing laws in relation to ratings and pay of petty officers and enlisted men.  
 Plans for assigning cutters to their former stations have been decided upon. The Morrill is on her way to Detroit, and the Tuscarora will soon return to Milwaukee. The Tallapoosa is to return to Mobile and the Seneca to the New York station.  
 Cutter Bear has reported her return to St. Michael, Alaska, from the Arctic. She will proceed to Unalaska for repairs to boilers. The Unalga has been ordered to Bristol Bay.

## ADDRESSES OF NAVAL VESSELS.

Corrected to Sept. 3, 1919.

## U.S. ATLANTIC FLEET.

Address mail for vessels in Atlantic and European waters in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Admiral Henry B. Wilson, Commander-in-Chief.  
 PENNSYLVANIA (flagship). New York Yard.  
 Battleship Squadron Two.

Vice Admiral Hilary P. Jones, Commander.

Division Three.  
 CONNECTICUT (flagship of Vice Admiral Jones), Capt. Yates Stirling, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
 LOUISIANA, Capt. G. R. Marvell, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
 NEW HAMPSHIRE, Capt. Ridley McLean, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
 KANSAS, Capt. Philip Williams, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

## Division Four.

Rear Admiral Roger Wells, Commander.  
 MINNESOTA, Capt. R. De L. Hasbrouck, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
 SOUTH CAROLINA, Capt. W. D. Brotherton, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
 MICHIGAN, Capt. G. W. Laws, Philadelphia Yard.

## Battleship Squadron Three.

Admiral Wilson also commands Squadron Three and Division Seven.

## Division Five.

Rear Admiral E. W. Eberle, Commander.  
 UTAH (flagship of Rear Admiral Eberle), Capt. H. H. Hough, Navy yard, Boston.  
 FLORIDA, Capt. J. K. Robinson, Navy yard, Boston.  
 DELAWARE, Capt. R. R. Belknap, Gloucester, Mass.  
 NORTH DAKOTA, Capt. Thomas J. Senn, Salem, Mass.

## Division Seven.

PENNSYLVANIA, Capt. L. M. Nulton, Navy yard, New York.  
 OKLAHOMA, Capt. N. E. Erwin, Navy yard, Norfolk.  
 NEVADA, Capt. T. F. Magruder, Navy yard, Philadelphia.  
 ARIZONA, Capt. J. H. Dayton, Navy yard, New York.

## Cruiser Squadron One.

Division One.  
 Rear Admiral Edwin A. Anderson, Commander.  
 HUNTINGTON, Comdr. D. C. Bingham, Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
 WHEELING, Comdr. J. H. Blackburn, En route Tampico, Mexico.  
 TOPEKA, Capt. S. V. Graham, Tampico, Mexico.  
 OASTNE, Comdr. L. B. Porterfield, New Orleans.

## Destroyer Squadron Three.

Rear Admiral Charles F. Plunkett, Commander.  
 ROOSTER (flagship), Capt. L. M. Overstreet, Newport, R.I., Flotilla One.

Capt. A. Buchanan, Commander.

DIXIE (tender), Comdr. W. T. Conn, jr., Philadelphia, Pa.  
 Division Five.  
 CALDWELL, Comdr. B. McCandless, Navy yard, New York.  
 CRAVEN, Lieut. Comdr. E. A. Logan, Newport, R.I.  
 CONNOR, Lieut. Comdr. V. D. Chapline, Newport, R.I.  
 SPOCKTON, Comdr. H. A. Baldrige, Navy yard, Norfolk.  
 MANLEY, Comdr. E. L. Berry, Newport, R.I.  
 GWIN, Under construction at Seattle.

## Division Six.

LITTLE, Lieut. Comdr. L. Jordan, jr., Newport.  
 KIMBERLY, Comdr. G. O. Davy, Newport.  
 SIGOURNEY, Comdr. W. S. Anorum, Newport.  
 GREGORY, Navy yard, New York.  
 STRINGHAM, Lieut. Comdr. E. Cogswell, Newport, R.I.  
 DYER, Navy yard, New York.

## Division Seven.

COLHOUN, Comdr. R. M. Fawell, Newport.  
 STEVENS, Comdr. E. M. Robinson, Newport to sea.  
 MOORE, Comdr. E. H. Norton, Newport.  
 ROBINSON, Comdr. G. W. Simpson, Navy yard, Norfolk.  
 RINGGOLD, Lieut. Comdr. John Borland, Newport.  
 MCKEAN, Lieut. Comdr. R. O. Williams, Newport.

## Flotilla Two.

BRIDGEPORT (tender), Brest, France.  
 Division Eight.  
 HARDING, Comdr. H. D. Cooke, Navy yard, Norfolk.  
 GRIDLEY, Comdr. F. J. Fletcher, Portsmouth, N.H.  
 FAIRBANK, Lieut. Comdr. W. W. Smith, Newport, R.I.  
 TAYLOR, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. Reimick, Newport.  
 BELL, Comdr. O. S. Keller, Navy yard, Portsmouth.  
 MAHAN, Lieut. Comdr. J. S. Lowell, Navy yard, Boston.

## Division Nine.

MURRAY, Comdr. O. O. Soule, Navy yard, Boston.  
 ISRAEL, Comdr. F. O. Martin, Navy yard, Portsmouth, N.H.  
 LUCE, Comdr. E. O. S. Parker, Navy yard, Boston.  
 MAURY, Lieut. Comdr. W. E. Smith, Newport.  
 LANSDALE, Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Magruder, Portsmouth.  
 STRIBLING, Comdr. W. R. Van Anken, Navy yard, Portsmouth.

Division Twenty-eight.  
 BELKNAP, Lieut. Comdr. L. S. Comstock, Newport, R.I.  
 MCCOOK, Lieut. Comdr. F. G. McCord, Providence, R.I.  
 MCCALLA, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Ashe, Newport, R.I.  
 RODGERS, Lieut. Comdr. A. M. Steckel, Navy yard, Boston.  
 BANCROFT, Lieut. Comdr. H. S. Haislip, Newport, R.I.  
 INGRAM, Lieut. Comdr. M. B. De Mott, Newport, R.I.

Flotilla Three.  
 PANTHER (tender), Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

Division Nineteen.  
 BRECKINRIDGE, Comdr. A. L. Bristol, Newport.  
 BARNEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. L. Kaufman, Newport.  
 BLAKELEY, Comdr. Wilson Brown, New York.  
 BIDDLE, Comdr. Leigh Noyes, En route to European waters.  
 MADDON, Comdr. W. Baggaley, Constantinople, Turkey.  
 BERNADOU, Comdr. L. O. Farley, Newport, R.I.

Division Twenty.  
 ELLIS, Lieut. Comdr. T. E. Van Metre, New York.  
 COLE, Comdr. I. F. Dorth, In Mediterranean waters.  
 J. FRED TALBOT, Comdr. T. G. Ellyson, In Mediterranean waters.  
 HALE, Comdr. A. S. Farquhar, Copenhagen.  
 CROWNINSHIELD, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Sampson, Boston.  
 TILLMAN, Building at Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.

Division Twenty-one.  
 MEREDITH, Comdr. H. H. Michael, Newport, R.I.  
 BUSH, Lieut. Comdr. E. G. Haas, Newport.  
 COWELL, Lieut. Comdr. C. E. Van Hook, Spalato, Dalmatia.  
 MADDOX, Comdr. A. S. Hickey, Left Newport, R.I., for European waters Aug. 26.  
 FOOTE, Lieut. Comdr. D. H. Stuart, Left Newport, R.I., for European waters Aug. 26.

KALK, Lieut. Comdr. N. R. Van de Veer, Brest, France.

Squadron One.  
 CHESTER (tender to Reserve Destroyer Squadron), Capt. C. R. Train, Boston, Mass.  
 LEONIDAS (tender), New York.

Mine Detachment.  
 SAN FRANCISCO, Capt. S. Gannon, Newport, R.I.  
 SHAWMUT, Capt. George W. Steele, Newport, R.I.

Train.  
 Rear Admiral H. McL. P. Huse, Commander.  
 COLUMBIA (flagship), Capt. H. L. Brinser, New York.  
 PROMETHEUS, Capt. F. Lyon, New York.  
 SOLACE, Comdr. R. W. Plummer (M.C.), Portsmouth, N.H.  
 MERCY, Comdr. W. M. Garton (M.C.), Charleston.  
 BRIDGE, Comdr. L. Cox, New York, N.Y.  
 MAUMEE, Comdr. A. H. Rice, Navy yard, New York.

Fuel Ships.  
 NEREUS, En route to Hampton Roads, Va.  
 MARS, En route to Spalato, Dalmatia.  
 NERO, Charleston (S.C.) Navy Yard.  
 CAESAR, Norfolk, Va.  
 PROTEUS, Norfolk Yard.  
 CULGOA, Gravesend Bay.  
 LEBANON, Hampton Roads.  
 ARETHUSA, En route Port Arthur, Texas.  
 PECOS, Boston Yard.

Naval Academy Practice Squadron.  
 Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.  
 ALABAMA, Capt. V. A. Kimberly, Philadelphia.  
 ILLINOIS, Capt. W. N. Jeffers, Philadelphia.  
 KEARSARGE, Capt. J. D. Wainwright, Philadelphia.  
 KENTUCKY, Capt. W. B. Wells, Philadelphia.  
 MAINE, Capt. R. C. Moody, Philadelphia.  
 WISCONSIN, Capt. J. G. Church, Philadelphia.

U.S. PACIFIC FLEET.  
 Address mail for all vessels of the Pacific Fleet, except vessels in Atlantic and European waters, to Pacific Station via San Francisco, Calif.

Admiral Hugh Rodman, Commander-in-Chief.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), San Francisco, Calif.

Battleship Squadron One.

Vice Admiral C. S. Williams, Commander.  
 Division One.  
 RHODE ISLAND, Capt. W. S. Croley, En route Mare Island, Calif.  
 VIRGINIA, Capt. W. H. Standley, Navy yard, Boston.  
 NEW JERSEY, Capt. W. R. Gherardi, Navy yard, Boston.

## Division Two.

Rear Admiral W. R. Shoemaker, Commander.  
 GEORGIA (flagship), Capt. L. C. Palmer, San Francisco, Calif.  
 NEBRASKA, Capt. P. N. Olmsted, San Francisco, Calif.  
 VERMONT, Capt. E. S. Kellogg, San Francisco, Calif.

## Battleship Squadron Four.

Admiral Rodman also commands Squadron Four and Division Eight.

Division Six.

Rear Admiral R. E. Coonts, Commander.  
 WYOMING (flagship), Capt. H. H. Christy, San Luis to Santa Cruz, Calif.  
 ARKANSAS, Capt. L. R. de Steiguer, San Luis to Santa Cruz, Calif.  
 NEW YORK, Capt. W. V. Pratt, En route Honolulu.  
 TEXAS, Capt. F. H. Schofield, Ventura to Monterey, Calif.

Division Eight.

NEW MEXICO (flagship), Capt. A. L. Willard, Santa Barbara to Monterey, Calif.  
 IDAHO, Capt. C. T. Vogelgesang, To San Francisco, Calif.  
 MISSISSIPPI, Capt. W. A. Moffett, To Monterey, Calif.

## Cruiser Squadron Two.

Division Two.  
 SEATTLE (flagship of division), Capt. J. R. Y. Blakely, San Pedro, Calif.  
 CLEVELAND, Capt. F. L. Pinney, Puerto Cortez, Honduras.  
 DENVER, Comdr. E. B. Finner, La Union.

## Division Four.

TACOMA, Capt. E. S. Jackson, Mare Island.  
 VICKSBURG, Lieut. Comdr. O. E. Reardon, Juneau.  
 MACHIAS, Comdr. F. R. Naile, Mare Island, Calif.

## Destroyer Squadron Four.

Rear Admiral H. A. Wiley, Commander.

BIRMINGHAM (flagship), Capt. F. T. Evans, San Francisco, Calif.

Flotilla Four.

Capt. Ward K. Wortman, Commander.

MELVILLE (tender), Comdr. W. L. Pryor, Balboa, Canal Zone.

## Division Ten.

SCHLEY, Lieut. Comdr. S. L. Handerson, En route to San Francisco.

CHAMPLAIN, Lieut. Comdr. W. O. Hayes, At New York.

MUGFORD, Comdr. H. P. Glover, New York.

CHEW, Comdr. J. H. Klein, jr., New York.

HAZELWOOD, Lieut. Comdr. H. L. Merring, San Francisco.

WILLIAMS, Comdr. R. F. Bernard, San Francisco.

Division Eleven.

CRANE, Lieut. Comdr. William F. Gresham, San Francisco.

HART, Comdr. H. Jones, Navy yard, Mare Island, Calif.

INGRAHAM, Comdr. D. M. Le Breton, Harwich, England.

LUDLOW, Comdr. G. M. Ravenscroft, San Francisco, Calif.

BURNS, Comdr. W. H. Lee, Mare Island, Calif.

ANTHONY, Comdr. D. A. Scott, San Francisco, Calif.

Division Twelve.

All at San Pedro, Calif.

LAMBERTON, Comdr. J. H. Hoover, San Francisco, Calif.

RADFORD, Lieut. Comdr. J. W. McLaren, San Francisco, Calif.

MONTGOMERY, Lieut. Comdr. J. C. Jennings, San Francisco, Calif.

Division Thirteen.

BRESEE, Comdr. Joseph M. E. Smith, En route Puget Sound.

GAMBLE, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Everson, San Francisco.

RAMSAY, Lieut. Comdr. E. F. Clement, San Francisco.

Flotilla Five.

Capt. Arthur Crenshaw, Commander.

PRAIRIE (tender), Comdr. D. T. Ghent, San Francisco.

BUCHANAN, Lieut. Comdr. H. H. E. Bessie, San Francisco.

PHILIP, Lieut. Comdr. E. W. Strother, San Francisco.

UPSHUR, Comdr. W. D. Palestine, En route to San Diego.

GREEN, Comdr. C. E. Smith, New York.  
 ELLIOTT, Lieut. Comdr. E. L. Gunther, San Francisco.  
 AARON WARD, Comdr. R. A. Spruance, En route to San Diego, Calif.

Division Fourteen.

RATHBURN, Comdr. T. A. Synington, San Francisco.

TALBOT, Philadelphia Yard.

DENT, Lieut. Comdr. William C. Wickman, San Francisco.

DORSEY, Lieut. Comdr. J. R. Peterson, Navy yard, Philadelphia.

ROPER, Comdr. A. Claude, En route to San Diego.

WATERS, Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Shafroth, jr., San Francisco.

Division Fifteen.

TARBELL, Lieut. Comdr. G. B. Hoesy, San Francisco, Calif.

YARNELL, Comdr. W. P. Halsey, jr., San Francisco.

WICKES, Lieut. Comdr. R. E. Rogers, San Francisco.

EVANS, Comdr. F. H. Sadler, New York.

LEA, Lieut. Comdr. D. A. McElduff, San Francisco.

WOOLSEY, Comdr. Henry C. Gearing, San Francisco.

Flotilla Six.

BUFFALO (tender), Comdr. C. M. Toser, Ponta Delgada, Azores.

Division Sixteen.

TATNALL, Comdr. G. W. Haines, Beirut, Turkey.

BADGER, Lieut. Comdr. G. W. Kenyon, En route San Diego, Calif.

TWIGGS, Comdr. L. C. Johnson, Newport to sea.

BABBITT, Fitting out at New York Shipbuilding Co.

DE LONG, Fitting out at New York Shipbuilding Co.

JACOB JONES, Fitting out at New York Shipbuilding Co.

Division Seventeen.

KILTY, Lieut. Comdr. J. H. Taylor, Spalato, Dalmatia.

KENNISON, Comdr. R. P. Emrich, Navy yard, Mare Island.

CLAXTON, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Leighton, Navy yard, Mare Island.

HAMILTON, Lieut. Comdr. R. G. Coman, Navy yard, Mare Island.

HOWARD, Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

STANSBURY, Fitting out at Union Iron Works.

Division Eighteen.

BOGGS, Comdr. R. Jacobs, San Francisco, Calif.

WARD, Comdr. M. S. Davis, San Francisco, Calif.

PALMER, Comdr. R. R. Stewart, San Francisco, Calif.

THATCHER, Comdr. L. P. Treadwell, San Francisco, Calif.

WALKER, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Cobb, San Francisco, Calif.

CROSSBY, Lieut. Comdr. F. T. Berry, San Francisco, Calif.

Division Nineteen.

BALTIMORE, Capt. A. G. Howe, En route to San Francisco.

AROOSTOOK, Capt. J. H. Tomb, San Diego, Calif.

Squadron Two.

HANNIBAL, New York.

SALEM (tender to reserve destroyers), Capt. Hayne Ellis, En route to San Diego, Calif.

Train.

Rear Admiral S. S. Wood ordered to command.

MINNEAPOLIS (flagship), Capt. C. P. Snyder, Mare Island.

VESTAL, Capt. W. K. Riddle, San Francisco.

COMFORT, Comdr. U. R. Webb (M.C.), Mare Island, Calif.

CELTIC, San Francisco.

GLACIER, San Francisco.

Fuel Ships.

ORION, San Francisco, Calif.

VULCAN, En route to Puget Sound.

NEPTUNE, Norfolk Navy Yard.

BRUTUS, Amapala.

JUPITER, To San Francisco.

JASON, San Francisco.

KANAWHA, San Francisco.

CUYAMA, San Francisco.

BRAZOS, Boston Yard.

NECHES, Boston Yard.

NAVAL FORCES IN EUROPEAN WATERS.

Rear Admiral H. S. Knapp, Commander.

Send mail in care of Postmaster, New York city.

Cruiser Detachment.

PITTSBURGH, Capt. David W. Todd, Venice, Italy.

GALVESTON, Capt. J. W. Greenlade, At Constantinople, Turkey.

CHATTANOOGA, Capt. H. K. Cags, Harwich, England.

DES MOINES, Comdr. S. L. H. Hazard, Archangel, Russia.

SACRAMENTO, Comdr. C. C. Dowling, Brest, France.

OLYMPIA, Capt. D. F. Boyd, Constantinople, Turkey.

EAGLE NO. 1, Brest, France.

EAGLE NO. 2, Brest, France.

EAGLE NO. 3, Brest, France.

BRIDGEPORT, Capt. E. P. Jessop, Brest, France.

BUFFALO, Capt. C. M. Toser, Ponta Delgada, Azores.

YANKTON, Comdr. R. S. Galloway, Brest, France.

Destroyer Detachment.

BALLARD, Lieut. Comdr. H. T. Settle, Danzig.

LUB, Lieut. Comdr. A. Y. Lanphier, Brest for Constantinople.

HARADEN, Lieut. Comdr. R. H. Booth, En route Spalato, Dalmatia.

Other vessels listed under Squadrons Three and Four, Destroyer Force, also assigned to this detachment, namely: Cole, J. Fred Talbot, Hale, Dupont, Cowell, Kalk, Ingraham, Tatnall, Biddle, Maddox, Foote and Kilty.

Mining Detachment.

Rear Admiral Joseph Strauss, Commander.

BLACK HAWK (flagship), Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

PANTHER (mine repair ship), Comdr. C. E. Wood, Kirkwall, Orkney Islands.

The following



## WEST POINT.

West Point, N.Y., Sept. 3, 1919.

The past week has been a busy time of moving, rains and more rain and more moving; now almost everybody is getting settled in new quarters, all officers have reported for duty and the post has said good-bye to summer; the Corps of Cadets returned from the long hike on Friday and that evening a large and brilliant hop—the time-honored "furlough" hop—was held at Oullam Hall; many guests were here for the hop, some of them staying over the week-end; moving pictures were shown in the gymnasium on Friday and Saturday evenings. Academic duties were resumed on Sept. 1.

Brigadier General MacArthur's brother, Captain MacArthur, U.S.N., Mrs. MacArthur and their children returned to Ardmore, Pa., a few days ago; they had been visiting Mrs. MacArthur, Sr., and General MacArthur for a fortnight.

Major General McGlachlin returned from France last week and spent the week-end with Mrs. McGlachlin and their daughter, Mrs. Hatch, at West Point; Gen. and Mrs. McGlachlin and Miss Elizabeth McGlachlin have now gone to Washington. Col. and Mrs. Wilcox returned on Friday from Pine Orchard, Conn., where they had been spending the month of August; Miss Mary Ingle, of Washington, is now their guest.

Col. and Mrs. Frederick Lewis, of Washington, and son, Frederick, Jr., were week-end guests at the hotel; Mrs. Fieberger had several old friends of Mrs. Lewis come in for tea at the club on Monday. Colonel Lewis was stationed here some years ago. Mrs. Stuart went to Baltimore last week to visit Colonel Stuart, who is convalescing from his recent illness.

Col. and Mrs. Timberlake had dinner on Friday for Major and Mrs. Arrowsmith, Miss Scofield and Captain Smylie. Col. and Mrs. Carter's guest is Mrs. William Whitney, of New York. Mrs. Roberts, mother of Cadet T. A. Roberts, and Miss Roberts have been guests of Miss Elsie Stuart for a few days.

Col. and Mrs. Howell were at the hotel for over Sunday to visit their son, Cadet Howell; Mrs. Howell is the daughter of the late General Knight. Col. Robert O. Richardson was week-end guest of Mrs. Tracy at her home in Highland Falls and saw many of his West Point friends while here. Col. Robert S. Oliver, Dental Corps, Mrs. Oliver and their son were week-end guests at West Point. Mrs. Busbey, wife of Captain Busbey, was over Sunday guest of Major and Mrs. Wextele.

Lieut. Col. A. R. Campos, Gen. Staff, Uruguayan army, who is on an official mission to the United States and European countries, spent a day at West Point last week and was entertained at luncheon by Captain Morrison. Lieutenant Colonel Uhl, Gen. Staff, of Washington, visited the post last week. Col. and Mrs. Greene are guests of their son and daughter-in-law, Capt. and Mrs. Douglas Greene.

The West Point children's school was reopened on Sept. 2. Schedule of cadet hops just published is as follows: Sept. 13 and 27, Oct. 11 and 25, and Nov. 8 and 22.

Quarters selected by the officers stationed here and those reporting for duty in the new detail are given in the following alphabetical list:

Anderson, R. E., Capt., 8; Arrowsmith, G. D., Maj., 68; Assensio, J. M., Mr., 55; Avery, R. L., Capt., 46.  
Baish, C. F., Lt., —; Barber, H. L., Lt., —; Bathurst, R. M., Lt., B.B. 32; Berthelot, F. E., Lt., —; Bethel, E. A., Capt., E-1; Bingham, S. B., Capt., 22; Bonestell, C. H., Capt., 72; Bonham, F. G., Lt., —; Brewer, C., Capt., 40; Brown, L. Jr., Capt., 76; Brown, J. K., Capt., 84; Brown, T. K., Capt., 4; Buckner, S. B., Capt., 48; Butcher, E., Capt., 60.  
Carl, P. F., Jr., Lt., —; Carter, C. C., Lt. Col., 27; Cavanaugh, W. T., Mr., 57; Chapin, W. M., Capt., B.B. 13; Clark, S. F., Lt., B.B. 31; Cocroft, R. B., Capt., 50; Coe, N. D., Lt., —; Cochrane, R. V., Capt., 51; Crawford, D. M., Capt., 43; Crittendon, W. D., Capt., 43-1; Curtis, C. F., Maj., 13.  
Daly, C. D., Capt., 58; Danford, E. M., Lt. Col., 25; Day, P. S., Lt., —; Dean, J. P., Lt., —; Devers, J. L., Capt., 62; Dodds, F. L., Col., 29; Dohs, P., Mr., 59; Dorst, J. A., Capt., 28; Draves, A. W., Capt., B.B. 10; Dunn, W. K., Capt., 32.  
Echols, C. P., Col., 33; Egner, P. L., Lt., 99; Englehart, F. A., Capt., 6-1.  
Fieberger, G. J., Col., 39; Forbes, F. H., Capt., B.B. 16; Fowler, R. F., Capt., B.B. 23.  
Gage, P. S., Capt., 42; Gance, W. A., Capt., 58; Gelas, J. M., Mr., 77; Grant, J. C., Capt., 43-2; Greene, D. T., Capt., C; Greenwald, K. O., Capt., B.B. 15; Guion, J. L., Lt., B.B. 32; Guyer, P. O., Capt., E-2.  
Hanley, F. W., Capt., —; Hannum, R. H., Capt., B.B. 26; Harding, E. F., Capt., 63; Harrison, V. K., Lt., —; Hatch, J. E., Capt., 36; Hayes, F., Capt., B.B. 25; Heavey, T. J., Lt., —; Hewitt, L. R., Lt., —; Hibbs, L. E., Capt., B.B. 9; Himes, C., Capt., 26; Hoblitzell, B. C., Lt., —; Hoge, B. F., Capt., Basement B.B.; Holdridge, H. C., Lt., —; Homer, J. L., Capt., B.B. 6; Holt, L. H., Lt. Col., 31; Householder, E. R., Capt., 75; Hudnutt, D., Capt., 18-1.  
Ingilis, F. B., Capt., B.B. 28.  
Jenkins, T., Mr., 6-2; Johns, D. J., Capt., 14-2; Johnson, J. M., Lt., —; Jones, H., Capt., 14-1; Jones, I., 54.  
Kalloch, Jr., P. C., Capt., B.B. 14; Keeley, H. T., Capt., B.B. 3; Kerman, Jr., R. F., Lt., —; Kerr, R., Capt., B.B. 1; King, C. A., Jr., Capt., 18-2; Kittrell, C., Capt., 19-1; Koehler, E. J., Maj., B.B. 29; Kubesh, E. J., Lt., Mem. Hall.  
Lawrence, T., Capt., 12; Leary, T. F., Capt., B.B. 30; Lee, R. H., Capt., 34; Lewis, C. W., Capt., 45-1; Lindner, C. B., Capt., B.B. 20; Lyon, R. M., Capt., 52.  
MacArthur, D., Brig. Gen., 28; MacDonald, S. G., Capt., B.B. 17; McEwan, J. J., Lt., —; Manley, F. W., Capt., 27; Marriott, C. L., Capt., —; Marsh, R., Capt., 45-2; Marshburn, H. R., Capt., 34; Mayer, F. C., Mr., Org. Qrs.; Meacham, L. B., Lt., B.B. 11; Mitchell, H., Capt., B.B. 33; Moore, J. D., Lt., —; Morrison, W. E., Capt., 65; Murray, J. T., Lt., B.B. 5.  
Nelson, D. O., Capt., B.B. 27; Nance, C. H., Capt., B.B. 8; Newcomer, F. K., Capt., 64; Newgardner, P. W., Capt., B.B. 13; Newman, R. D., Capt., 61.  
O'Hara, J. J., Capt., 44; Oliphant, E. Q., Lt., —.  
Parks, L. L., Lt., B.B. 34; Pease, J. N., Capt., I; Pendleton, A. G., Capt., 73; Peterson, A. W., Lt., —; Phelan, C. A., Capt., 10; Phillips, R. L., Lt., —; Pitman, F. A., Lt., D-2; Pope, G. V., Lt., A; Potts, A. E., Capt., B.B. 37; Prichard, V. E., Capt., B.B. 12; Pardon, F. L., Capt., 67.  
Rafferty, J. W., Capt., B.B. 11; Rees, T. H., Jr., Capt., G-2; ReMine, W. H., Lt., 47; Reynolds, F. P., Col., 86; Rice, E. F., Capt., 56; Ridgway, M. C., Lt., B.B. 43; Robinson, W., Col., 82; Ross, C. A., Capt., F; Runcie, J. E., Maj., B.B. 19.  
Sharrer, E. A., Capt., 2-1; Smith, P. W., Lieut., —; Smith, R. H., Capt., 66; Smylie, J. S., Capt., B.B. 21; Spence, W., Capt., 2-2; Stansell, J. A., Lt., —; Strong, R. W., Capt., Observatory; Stuart, E. R., Lt. Col., 33; Stuart, LaR., Lt., Capt., 79; Surles, A. D., Capt., 38.  
Tarpley, Jr., J. F., Capt., 16-2; Taylor, J. G., Capt., B.B. 33; Teale, W. E., Capt., B.B. 7; Tenney, C. H., Capt., B.B. 35; Thompson, O. F., Capt., 74; Timberlake, E. J., Lt. Col., 80; Tully, J. K., Lt., B.B. 24; Tully, J. M., Capt., B.B. 31; Tyng, F. C., Lt., —.  
Van Deusen, G. L., Capt., B.B. 1; Vauthier, L. M., G-1; Wagner, H. U., Lt., —; Walch, D., Lt., B.B. 36; Walbach, J. D., Capt., B.B. 43; Walhall, H. L., Capt., 79; Warner, W. W., Lt., B.B. 39; Watson, F. B., Maj., 71; Wheat, C. E., Chaptain's Qrs.; Wilde, A. C., Maj., 69; Wilcox, C. D., Col., 41; Wurtele, F., Maj., D-1; Wyeth, J. C., Capt., A; Young, J. M., Lt., —; Youngs, W. H., W., Capt., 30.

## WASHINGTON BARRACKS.

Washington Barracks, D.C., Aug. 30, 1919.

Col. James B. Gowen, Mrs. Gowen and their six daughters are getting settled in quarters. Mrs. and the Misses Gowen traveled from Fort Leavenworth to join Colonel Gowen on this post. Colonel Gowen is executive officer of the General Staff College. Brig. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Mrs. Nolan and young Miss Ellen Honora Nolan will make their home at quarters No. 19.

Major Stephen J. Chamberlin and Mrs. Chamberlin have joined the Army colony on the east side of the post. Lieut. Ralph H. Alton, Mrs. Alton and young Master Gilbert Alton have moved from quarters No. 15 to their new home, 31A.

Major Gen. James W. McAndrew and Mrs. McAndrew have

as house guests Mrs. Harold Fiske and Miss Bernice Fiske, from Pikeville, Md. Mrs. and Miss Fiske arrived on Thursday of this week.

Miss Helene Gowen, second daughter of Col. and Mrs. James B. Gowen, is entertaining as her house guest young Miss Virginia Fiske, daughter of Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Harold B. Fiske. Col. Hjalmer Erickson, Mrs. Erickson and their three children have moved into No. 14.

Two more states have placed their records of the selective draft through the work and office of Col. Joseph Wheeler, Jr. on this post, available for examination and filing. The last two are Arkansas and Alabama, making five states and the District of Columbia whose selective draft records are now available for research.

## THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, Md., Sept. 4, 1919.

Instr. and Mrs. Horace J. Fenton and children have returned to Annapolis after a vacation of two months in the Berkshire Hills, Massachusetts.

Mrs. St. Clair Smith, wife of Captain Smith, U.S.N., in charge of the Naval Radio Station at Bordeaux, France, expects to leave Annapolis at an early date to join her husband. At present Mrs. Nathan Evans, of Marion, N.C., is the guest here of Mrs. Smith.

Major Hutton Weems, U.S.A., is visiting his brother, Lieut. Comdr. Philip Van Horn Weems, U.S.N. Mrs. Whitten, wife of Lieutenant Commander Whitten, has left Annapolis to join her husband on the Pacific coast. She is accompanied by Mrs. Henderson, wife of Lieutenant Commander Henderson, U.S.N., also to join her husband on the Pacific coast.

Lieut. Comdr. Henry G. Taylor and Mrs. Taylor are being congratulated on the birth of a son, which took place on Aug. 20 at No. 3 Oklahoma Terrace, Naval Academy. Lieut. D. W. Coe, U.S.N., who spent a short leave with his family here, has left with his wife and son for his new post of duty at Portsmouth, Va.

Miss Alma Weber, of Erie, Pa., who has been visiting her sister-in-law, Mrs. George W. Weber, wife of Lieutenant Weber, U.S.N., has returned to her home. Comdr. D. W. Mullan, retired, has returned to Annapolis after a vacation spent at Atlantic City. Lieut. William G. Sullivan, U.S.N., who had been spending a leave here with his father, Justice John R. Sullivan, accompanied by his wife and small son has returned to his post of duty at Quincy, Mass.

A daughter, Elizabeth Anne, was born at Annapolis on Aug. 25 to Lieut. George K. Weber, U.S.N., and Mrs. Weber. Mr. and Mrs. Thackray, of Johnstown, Pa., have been on a visit here to their son-in-law and daughter, Lieut. Comdr. P. H. Y. Weems and Mrs. Weems. Miss Amy Rust, daughter of Capt. Armistead Rust, U.S.N., has been here on a visit to her aunt, Mrs. Robert H. Dashiell. Captain Rust and Mrs. Rust have been stopping at Carvel Hall.

## PLATTSBURG BARRACKS.

Plattsburgh Barracks, N.Y., Sept. 1, 1919.

Mrs. S. M. de Loffre received the news on Aug. 23 of the illness of her sister, Mrs. Pritchett, at Johns Hopkins Hospital and of the birth and death of a little daughter. Mrs. Pritchett is getting along now very well. Much sympathy is felt for the whole family, as the advent of the first grandchild was an event most looked for.

Major Joseph Connolly is spending a week with Mrs. Connolly.

The Martin bombing plane arrived at the barracks on Wednesday, remained until Friday on account of bad weather, and left at noon on that day for Cleveland, Ohio. During its stay Colonel Gregory and several of the other officers took a short trip in it.

Major Sledge and family are leaving this week for Mobile, Ala. The Major has been on duty at Hospital No. 30 for several months, and it is with regret from all that he is leaving us. Capt. and Mrs. Gillette, who were at the barracks for over a year, remained with Mrs. Tobin last Wednesday. Helen, Mrs. Tobin's niece, returned from Middlebury today.

Col. Henry Fick, who was stationed as an instructor during two training camps here, has recently returned from France and is now at Charleston, S.C. Mrs. Fick is with him. Colonel de Loffre is having great sport these days, bringing in from ten to twelve pounds every time he goes fishing.

It looks as if the hospital would soon be a thing of the past. Many surgeons, nurses and aids are leaving every day. The barracks have all been painted inside and out and look most attractive.

## CAMP GORDON.

Atlanta, Ga., Aug. 28, 1919.

The social life in Atlanta, Ga., promises to be enlivened for a long time to come by a large resident element of the Army, who ever since the war began and Atlanta was made an Army center have taken active part and been much sought after in the social life.

At Camp Gordon, which will be maintained as a permanent camp, the commanding officer is Major Gen. E. M. Lewis, recently returned from overseas, with decorations from England, France, Belgium, Montenegro and the United States. His company of 250 enjoyed the dancing, which was staged on the picturesque terrace. Mrs. Herman Glade was hostess, and Gov. and Mrs. Hugh M. Dorsey and other prominent Atlantans were present. Mrs. Glade gave a pretty luncheon last week in honor of Mrs. Fitzhugh Lee, who has joined Colonel Lee at Fort Leavenworth.

Lieut. Col. J. G. McElroy is in charge of the technical school at Jessup and with Mrs. McElroy has taken a house. At General Hospital No. 6, Fort McPherson, Col. T. S. Bratton, C.O., there is a delightful social activity, in which Mrs. Bratton is a charming leader. Lieut. Col. Hayward F. Hassell has arrived to relieve Col. Wayne Babcock, who was chief of the surgical service at the hospital and now returns with Mrs. Babcock to their home in Philadelphia. Before their departure Mrs. Bratton gave a farewell luncheon to Mrs. Babcock at the Piedmont Driving Club. Mrs. Goodale, wife of Captain Goodale, adjutant at the German prison camp at Fort McPherson, entertained at tea for Mrs. Babcock, inviting the ladies of the Garrison.

Among new arrivals on the staff of the General Hospital are Colonel Williamson, Lieutenant Colonel Kellam, Major Gore, Weisinger and Wolf, Captains Ross and Schochet, Lieutenants Manlove and Guest.

Col. M. B. Bailey, in charge of the recruiting service for the Atlanta district, and Col. Jack Hayes, in charge of Candler warehouse, with their wives, who were both popular Atlanta girls, are prominent members of the Army set. Mrs. H. B. Nelson and Miss Hazel Nelson, wife and daughter of Colonel Nelson, for two years resident of Atlanta while Colonel Nelson was here and in France, left Aug. 31 to join him at Camp Jackson, Columbia, S.C. They were honor guests of a series of affairs, including a dinner at the Piedmont Driving Club by Miss Harriet McDaniel.

Since this letter was begun the 45th Infantry, for a year at Camp Gordon, has been ordered to Camp Dix, and no doubt will go to New York to take part in the celebration attendant on the arrival of General Pershing. Mrs. Herman Glade left two days after Colonel Glade and the regiment to visit her son,

Major Hantington Hills, G.S., Washington, and will then take a bungalow at Camp Dix.

Mrs. Arthur Wells, wife of Lieutenant Colonel Wells, of the 45th, gave a bridge-tee for twenty guests a few days before the regiment left the cantonment. The party was a compliment to her guest, Mrs. Taylor, of Texas. Major and Mrs. Nuttman were cordially welcomed by the Army colony at the Georgian Terrace Hotel when they spent the past week-end there en route to Camp Benning, Columbus, Ga.

## FORT MYER.

Fort Myer, Va., Sept. 3, 1919.

The bachelor officers of the 3d Cavalry entertained at a dinner-dance at the clubhouse here on Thursday. Quite a number from the city attended. Music was furnished by the 3d Cavalry orchestra. Arrangements for these dinner-dances have been made by Capt. Adrian St. John, who is in charge of the clubhouse and officers' mess.

Mrs. Thayer, wife of Col. Arthur Thayer, who is spending some time here with her son, Capt. Arthur P. Thayer, 3d Cav., returned last week after a short visit in Philadelphia.

Captain Haskell, Med. Corps, has been joined by Mrs. Haskell and small son and daughter in quarters No. 23. Capt. and Mrs. Berkle have as their house guest Mrs. Berkle's sister, Miss Gilbert, of Georgia. Lieut. and Mrs. Kitts left last week to spend some time visiting in New Jersey.

Capt. Adrian St. John has returned to the post after spending some time in New York and has been joined by his aunt, Miss Murphy, and by his sister, Miss St. John, both of New York. Captain St. John is occupying quarters No. 20.

Lieut. Col. William O. Reed, Capt. Arthur P. Thayer and Captain Berkle left for New York on Thursday, in charge of a number of men, horses and mules which are to participate in the parade of the 1st Division in New York. The troops will be quartered at Camp Mills during their stay in New York and will return to the post in time for the 1st Division parade to be held in Washington.

Mrs. M. K. Cunningham entertained on Wednesday at a party in honor of her birthday anniversary. The previous week Mrs. Cunningham entertained at cards and a buffet supper in honor of Major Joseph M. Swing and his mother, Mrs. Swing.

Chaplain Hal O. Head, in charge of athletics here, was in charge of the meet of the post who attended the boxing and wrestling matches held in the Knights of Columbus hall at Walter Reed Hospital. The program consisted of fourteen boxing matches, the feature being the bout between Freddie Woolley and Terry Bryan, which was won in eleven seconds by Woolley. A number of wrestling matches were also on the program and six vaudeville acts completed the program. More than 3,500 witnessed the events.

Mrs. Thayer, wife of Col. Arthur Thayer, left on Saturday for Philadelphia to join Colonel Thayer. Mrs. Thayer was accompanied by her small son and daughter, Master Francis and Miss Cora Thayer. Mrs. McNamee, wife of Col. Michael M. McNamee, spent the week-end in Baltimore. Col. and Mrs. James D. Fife have returned to the post after some time spent in Richmond. Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Clarke P. Chandler and children are occupying quarters No. 19 during Mrs. Emil P. Laurson's absence in St. Paul.

Mrs. McNamee entertained at luncheon on Thursday at the Officers' Club in honor of her week-end guests, Mrs. Galbreath and Mrs. Howard, of Baltimore.

An exciting baseball game was held here Labor Day on the main parade ground between the Marine team from Quantico and the Cavalry team from the 3d Cavalry here. The score was 13 to 8, in favor of the Marines.

Labor Day was celebrated here in the evening by a large boxing and wrestling tournament held in the gymnasium. All the matches were between the enlisted men of the post. The bout which afforded the greatest amusement was fought between the Master Cunningham, son of Mrs. M. K. Cunningham, the postmistress here, and Master Ward, son of Mr. and Mrs. Ward, of Washington. The bout was a tie, so each one of the fighters were presented with a silver cup. Pat O'Connor, who attended the Willard-Dempsey fight, gave a talk on his impressions of the Willard-Dempsey bout, to the great interest of all the sport fans present. Chaplain Ignatius Fealy had charge of the boxing tournament. Silver cups were presented to the winners of the different bouts.

## FORT MONROE.

Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 1, 1919.

Among new arrivals on the post are Col. Quinn Gray, Col. and Mrs. Huggins, M.C. Colonels Hope and Guy Mix. Mrs. Jewell and two children left this week to join Colonel Jewell at Fort Leavenworth. Col. and Mrs. Cullen returned Monday from a visit to Baltimore and Washington. Much surprise and general regret were felt when the order became known which assigned Brigadier General Chamberlain to duty with the "General Staff," with station in Honolulu. Col. and Mrs. Green leave Tuesday on a month's leave to visit, among other places, at Mrs. Green's home in Chicago.

The house party at the home of Capt. and Mrs. Flannigan was an entire success. The five young ladies making up the party returned to their respective homes this week. On Tuesday Mrs. Sinclair was hostess at a bridge party of four tables and the following day Mrs. Taylor entertained with three tables. Mrs. Reynolds and children expect to leave Wednesday for a visit to Washington and New York. Mr. Robert Milburn and Miss Doris Lutman, both of Columbus, Ohio, have been visiting Major and Mrs. Milburn. Mr. Eley, brother of Mrs. Odendahl, is here for a few days. Mr. Eley is an exceptionally good tenor singer and gave a recital for a few friends at the hotel Sunday evening. Mrs. Krupp has gone to her home in Boston to get her small son before joining Major Krupp, on leave prior to sailing for their new station in the Philippines.

Mrs. Oldfield and children returned Thursday from a two weeks' visit to New York and vicinity. Gen. and Mrs. Chamberlain had dinner Friday for Col. and Mrs. Barnes, Major and Mrs. Norton and Colonels Gray and Worcester. Mrs. Worcester has been up to New York for a few days, but returned Sunday evening. Among those leaving the post in the near future are Major and Mrs. Willard and family, Mrs. Nichols, wife of Major Nichols, spent last week in New York.

Lieut. Comdr. H. K. Penn, who is taking the radio course at Annapolis, was the weekend guest of Major and Mrs. Milburn. Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Hamilton, who are visiting in this country from their home in Alexandria, Egypt, with Mrs. Hamilton's son, Mr. Henry Hart, of New York, are house guests of Col. and Mrs. Oldfield.

## FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 2, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. Sedgwick Rice left Fort Leavenworth on Saturday for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Hal Gaylord, in Kansas City, Mo. Later Colonel Rice will leave for a two months' visit with relatives and then will join his new command, the 4th Cavalry, at Fort Ringgold, Texas. Mrs. S. F. Neely and Mrs. Jesse Holmes have returned from a fortnight's visit with Col. and Mrs. Edward Calvert in Des Moines, Iowa. Mrs. Holmes left Monday for New York, to meet Major Holmes on his return from a two years' absence in France.

Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Goodlett, who have been in Colorado Springs, Colo., for two months, returned to Fort Leavenworth last week. Captain Goodlett is personnel officer at the Disciplinary Barracks. Mrs. R. E. Beebe and sons, who have been spending the summer in the Adirondacks, have arrived at Fort Leavenworth and joined Colonel Beebe, an instructor at the Army Staff College.

Col. Orval P. Townsend, who organized and trained the officers and men of the forces raised in Porto Rico during the war, arrived here last week to be attached to the Service Schools. Shortly after arrival he was taken to the new post hospital and operated upon for appendicitis and is now recovering rapidly. Lieut. Joseph Sheets, who with Mrs. Sheets has been spending a fortnight with Mr. and Mrs. E. O. Davis in Leavenworth, left Thursday for his station, Rockford, Ill.

Major Gen. Enoch Crowder, Judge Advocate General of the Army, spent Saturday at Fort Leavenworth, en route to Colorado Springs, Colo. While here he was the guest of



Major Gen. and Mrs. James McRae and of Col. Sedgwick Rice, who entertained at luncheon for him.

The addition of school of aeronautics to the Army Service Schools at Fort Leavenworth is now contemplated by the War Department, according to Representative Anthony, who was informed by officers of the General Staff that several officers of the Air Service had already been ordered to report to Fort Leavenworth for duty and that the order for a battalion of Air Service men to be sent here had been issued but was being held in abeyance because of the report that suitable quarters for such troops were not available here. Part of the plan also involves the sending here of observation balloons and part of the squadron of airplanes in combination with troops of the line and liaison between the land and air forces.

The Army Service Schools opened on Monday after a lapse of three years. About 250 officers are on duty at the schools as students and there are about seventy-five instructors. Col. A. S. Cowan is senior instructor of the Signal School. Major L. Roy Ellings is senior instructor at the General Staff Class, while Major Hugh A. Drum acts in that capacity at the Army School of the Line. All these three named are branches of the Army Service Schools. The first classes of the schools commenced at ten o'clock. With few exceptions all officers ordered to report here were on hand for the first assembly. The schools have about double the number of instructors and students of any previous years. As a general rule the textbooks that will be used are the same that were in vogue in the schools in the spring of 1916 when they closed. There will be some changes, however, as more modern books will be introduced. Classes of all three sections of the schools will be held every morning and afternoon except Saturdays. All officers on duty at the General Service Schools who have not previously been demoted to their permanent rank reverted to it Monday, with the exception of Major Gen. Charles E. Muir, who will retain his rank. Col. A. M. Ferguson, secretary of the schools, went back to his regular status as a major of infantry and Lieut. Col. Loren Graves, assistant secretary, reverted to rank of captain.

About twenty-five more officers arrived Saturday and reported for duty at the Army Service Schools. Most of these officers will be students and instructors at the Army Signal School, but there were several who will be attached to the Army School of the Line and the General Staff Class. There will be 250 officers on duty at students at the three branches of the schools, which does not include the instructors. The Signal School will have only fifty of the 250.

Friends at Fort Leavenworth have received the announcement of the engagement of Miss Ruth Bingham, of San Antonio, Texas, to Major Harrison Herman, 3d Cav. The wedding will be solemnized in October in St. Andrew's Methodist Episcopal Church of New York city. Major Herman resided at this post for several years during the station of his father, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Frederick Herman.

Major Gen. James H. McRae, formerly commanding general of the 78th Division and late commandant of Camp Travis, Texas, arrived at Fort Leavenworth Thursday and assumed command of the Disciplinary Barracks, relieving Col. Sedgwick Rice, who has been in charge for four years and eight months. General McRae was accompanied by Mrs. McRae and his daughters, the Misses Dorothy and Mildred McRae, and by his two sons, Capt. L. M. Riley and Capt. J. R. Stewart.

Col. W. K. Taylor, who returned to Fort Leavenworth as an instructor in the General Service Schools which opened Monday, has just completed a tour of the Chautauques as a lecturer. A number of Army officers were detailed for the purpose of traveling around the Chautauques circuits. Their lectures dealt largely with the achievements and operations of the Army in France and also touched on the need of a correct military policy in this country, in view of the present unsettled condition of the world. According to Colonel Taylor, the Army officers were well received by the audiences. They visited a number of the smaller cities, where previously there existed but a small conception of what the Regular Army had done in the past and desired to do in the future. In what had been considered strong pacifist communities, the officers found a desire to give earnest thought to preparedness. The war had changed the attitude of many persons who formerly were opposed to any Army at all.

Capt. Arthur O'Keefe arrived Saturday to spend a month's leave with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. Dan O'Keefe, at this post. He is a patient at the Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D.C., where he is recovering from wounds received in the battles near the Marne a little over a year ago. Captain O'Keefe is accompanied by his wife, who will spend the weeks here with him.

The foundation is being laid for a new officers' residence building on Riverside. The new building will be next to the fort school on Scott avenue.

A fine boxing match capped off the Labor Day attractions. Bout was participated in by men of note both from the city and from the fort. The baseball team representing the Hospital Corps from the Disciplinary Barracks defeated the Lansing prison team by 6 to 4. As a finale to the show in the evening, George Lamb and Battling Cook went four rounds of exhibition boxing and as usual made a big hit with the large crowd that was in attendance.

Secret service agents last week at Shawnee, Okla., arrested E. F. Smith on a charge of complicity in the forging of sub-treasury checks at Fort Leavenworth Disciplinary Barracks. Smith is the nineteenth man arrested in connection with the case, others having been apprehended in various parts of the United States. Five are now in the county jail in Leavenworth awaiting trial. Several thousand dollars of spurious paper is alleged to have been printed at the Barracks printing plant and disposed of in Kansas City, New York and Chicago.

#### CAMP TRAVIS.

Camp Travis, Texas, Aug. 26, 1919.

Major Gen. John Biddle, who was commander of American troops in Great Britain and American liaison officer to the British Government during the war, has arrived and assumed command of the post and of the 2d Division. Major Gen. J. H. McRae left here yesterday for Fort Leavenworth, accompanied by Mrs. McRae and his two daughters.

Major E. A. Greenwell, formerly with the 90th Division in Camp Travis and who later went overseas, has returned and was married Aug. 19 to Miss Helen Cahill, at St. Mark's Episcopal Church, by Bishop J. S. Johnston.

The 43d Infantry, of Camp Travis, has been ordered to Camp Lee, Va. The 2d Battalion of the 43d has been at Camp Bowie and is hiking to Camp Travis and will leave for Camp Lee about Sept. 1. Major G. de G. Ostlin is at present in command of the regiment. Col. S. L. Faison, the regular commander, will join the regiment at Camp Lee. Major E. M. Scott is in command of the 2d Battalion.

The farewell bridge-tea given Wednesday by Mrs. De Rosey Cabell was enjoyed by Mesdames Hertzbeg, Goodman, Naylor, Washer, Venable, Holiday, Stafford, Landis, Henderson, Beretta, Carr, Wilson, Krambeck, McManus, Campbell, Agnes, Bell, Nash, Saxton, Gunther, Cobbs, Rand, Webster, Hendricks, Gray, Woodward, Oliver, Priest, Coleman, Joseph, Keeran, Skinner, Pearson, Kelly, Misses Bonney and Scott. Mrs. J. Z. H. Scott, of Galveston, was honor guest, and assisting Mrs. Cabell were her house guest, Miss Margaret Otis, and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell, jr., Mrs. Larkin and Mrs. Loving.

A reception and dance were given the 2d Division on Monday evening at the Community House, in honor of the veteran fighters, which was a hospitable welcome to the famous division which has come to make its permanent home station at Camp Travis. Major Gen. J. H. McRae, Southern Department commander, who had the 2d Division as a part of his Army corps and directed it as part of the 3d Army occupying the Rhine area, made an interesting address.

Capt. and Mrs. A. W. S. MacManus have as their guests at the West Texas Military Academy Mrs. Allen Oliver and little daughter, Margaret, of Houston. Capt. J. H. Graves, M.C., has arrived with the 2d Division. Mrs. G. W. Graves, of Waco, arrived here to meet her son and is visiting her daughter, Mrs. C. W. Stevenson.

Brig. Gen. F. O. Marshall, who was commander of the 165th Field Brigade, 90th Division, was here this week, en route to Brownsville to assume command of the district. Mrs. Marshall is with him, visiting friends here.

Capt. M. W. Sherwood, M.C., had as his guests this week his sister, Mrs. A. O. Scott, of Temple, and her daughters, Lucille and Helen; Miss O'Brien, of St. Louis; Miss Sanders,

of Helena, Mont.; Miss Preston and F. A. Stacy, of Austin.

The party were on their way to Corpus Christi.

Major A. Mitchell and Mrs. Ella F. Hull were married this week, the Major having just returned from two years overseas duty. They leave soon for Fort Riley, where the Major has been ordered for duty.

Lieut. Hubert Green and Miss Lois Coleman, daughter of Mrs. H. W. Coleman, were married Aug. 18 at the home of the bride's mother by Rev. L. E. Gates, of the First Baptist Church. Only the families were present.

Mrs. W. B. Hood and children have joined Major Hood here, Major Hood having returned recently from duty in France. During his absence the family lived in Houston, Texas.

Col. and Mrs. I. W. Rand entertained a number of their friends at a bridge party on Aug. 13. Prizes were won by Mrs. Porter and Dr. Sorell.

The 15th Field Artillery played the 4th Field Artillery at Camp Stanley on Aug. 24. The 4th Field Artillery team will compete for the baseball championship of the district, with Lieut. R. A. Knight as manager. They have not been defeated in any game for several months and they are planning a tour of the state whenever the challenge issued is accepted.

Several hundred officers and ladies enjoyed the regular Tuesday afternoon hop of the Mounted Service Club at the open air pavilion. Mrs. Sterling P. Adams gave an informal dinner party, preceding the hop, for Mr. and Mrs. William Bedell, Mrs. N. M. Clements, Miss Adams, Colonel Fleming and Coughlin and Lieutenant Burke. Brig. Gen. and Mrs. Francis C. Marshall were honor guests at dinner given by Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Collier on the St. Anthony Roof Garden on Thursday. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Seeligen entertained in their honor on Friday evening, prior to their leaving for Brownsville.

#### FORT RILEY.

Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 27, 1919.

Col. and Mrs. M. O. Bigelow left recently for Fort D. A. Russell, where Colonel Bigelow is to be in command. Col. and Mrs. John T. Donnelly have returned to Joplin, Mo., after two months' stay on this post. Major and Mrs. Modest received orders to proceed to Fort D. A. Russell, where they have gone to be with the 15th Cavalry. Capt. and Mrs. Cory, of the Quartermaster Corps, are receiving congratulations upon the birth of a daughter Aug. 15.

Col. and Mrs. H. S. Hawkins and family are now located in Quarters No. 4. Colonel Hawkins will be assistant commandant of the post. Mrs. Cameron, wife of Col. G. H. Cameron, in command of the post, came last week with her youngest daughter.

Col. Ben Lear, who had the misfortune of having his polo pony roll upon him in the game last Sunday, sustained several slight injuries and is compelled to walk with crutches. It is hoped, however, he will be able to discard them soon.

Mrs. Cheney and small daughter have gone to Minneapolis, where Major Cheney will join them for a short leave.

Col. James Parker has arrived and taken up his duties as adjutant to Colonel Cameron. Mrs. Parker is expected soon. Major and Mrs. Harry Chamberlin have arrived and are at present situated in Carr Hall. Major Chamberlin is to be senior instructor in fencing.

Mrs. Brown, of West Point, who is the house guest of Mrs. John Barry, was honored with a tea given by Mrs. Barry on Aug. 17. The guests present were Mesdames Cameron, Hawkins, Lear, Wilson, McGee, Lininger, Chamberlin, Wadsworth, Rethorst, Misses Martin, Cameron and Hawkins. Mrs. McGee and Mrs. Wilson poured.

There was a delightful hop given in the Cavalry hop room last Saturday night for the polo team from Wichita, Kas. A large company was in attendance.

Col. and Mrs. Clarence Lininger came this week. Colonel Lininger will be on duty with the school this winter.

#### FUGET SOUND NAVAL STATION.

Puget Sound, Wash., Aug. 24, 1919.

Comdr. and Mrs. John S. Graham entertained at a picnic supper last Saturday on the beach opposite the torpedo station at Keyport. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. Pettit, Lieut. and Mrs. A. S. Kemman, Capt. and Mrs. L. E. Gregory and Jane Graham.

Col. Perkins, U.S.M.C., commanding officer of the Marine Barracks, and Mrs. Perkins returned last week from a trip to Sitka, Alaska. Comdr. A. T. Church, U.S.N., and Mrs. Church have as their guests Mrs. Frank Church and Miss Church, of Boise, Idaho, mother and sister of Commander Church.

#### ARMY NOTES.

Major and Mrs. George O. Hubbard will return to Fort Worden this week, to remain until they leave for the Philippines in October. Major Stanley will relieve Major Hubbard as commanding officer at Fort Worden.

Lieut. Arthur Easterbrook, ace of the Northwest, is spending a month's leave with his mother, Mrs. E. B. Easterbrook, at Fort Worden. Major and Mrs. James D. McFallen arrived this week at Fort Worden. Capt. and Mrs. John Mapes, of Fort Flagler, entertained at dinner last Friday for Capt. and Mrs. F. M. Powell.

On Wednesday the officers and ladies at Fort Casey enjoyed a picnic dinner on the beach near the post. Those present were Major and Mrs. James Hayden, Mrs. Moore, Major and Mrs. Carter, Capt. and Mrs. George Howell, Capt. and Mrs. Style, Capt. and Mrs. Pierce, and Mrs. E. B. Easterbrook, of Fort Worden.

#### 7TH DIVISION NOTES.

Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas., Aug. 29, 1919.

Two recruiting parties are touring Kansas and Missouri and are meeting with fair success in securing recruits for the division. One party, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Lemon, formerly of the 85th Division, has been on the road for several weeks and is making the fairs and conventions, giving demonstrations with a mammoth searchlight outfit and flying exhibitions with an airplane from Scott Field.

Since the demobilization the division has been down to a very low strength, and with the departure of a provisional regiment of Infantry, made up of ten companies from the organizations of the division and two companies from the 41st Infantry, for Fort Leavenworth, very few men are left in the division. It is expected numerous recruits will be assigned during September, and by the middle of October the division will be back on an almost wartime footing.

The citizens of Manhattan and Junction City are doing all in their power to make the lives of the enlisted men at Funston happy ones, and almost every night some social event is given in one of the community houses of the two cities.

The Division Polo Association is training young, inexperienced players and hopes to have at least two crack teams from the division within a short while. Practice is being held every afternoon, and the regular team will soon issue challenges to neighboring polo clubs. The commanding general, Brig. Gen. Duta Walsh, is back of the teams and is insisting on the division being represented by winners.

Col. Gordon Johnston, O. of S., received a telegram to-day from Col. James V. Heitz, commanding officer of the 55th Infantry, announcing his marriage to Miss Clara Hotze, of Little Rock, Ark. Colonel Heitz, who returned from France with the division, has been on leave since Aug. 1. He will return to duty about Sept. 24.

Col. A. W. Williams, division engineer, and Lieut. Col. B. E. Gray, division adjutant, are on ten days' leave and are visiting the former division commander, Col. Edmund Wittenmyer, at Fort Logan, Colo. Lieut. Col. Jasper A. Davis, O.D., has reported as division ordnance officer, vice Lieut. Col. R. N. Bodine, who takes station at San Antonio as commanding officer of the arsenal. Col. and Mrs. Bodine will leave shortly for his new station.

Col. D. A. Nolan is expected to return from a thirty-day leave

about Sept. 1. Col. and Mrs. Nolan making their home in Manhattan. Major Jefferson H. Fulton, who holds a Class III commission, will leave about Sept. 15, on a fifteen days' leave before reporting to Camp Lewis, Wash., for discharge. Major Fulton has been A.O. of S. C.S. for several months. Capt. John Berthum, adjutant, 64th Inf., has been transferred to station at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky.

The division baseball team, under command of Lieut. Col. Le Roy Bartlett, division athletic officer, left Aug. 29 for a tour of Kansas and Missouri. The team is playing teams in all the large towns and is also giving exhibitions in machine gunnery. The harvest of recruits is small, but seeds are being sown that will later bring results.

With the departure of the baseball team on recruiting duty the division was forced to withdraw from the Funston-Riley League after a good chance to win the pennant. To keep from withdrawing a second team was organized and put into the league, but the provisional regiment for duty at Fort Leavenworth forced the absolute abandonment of league ambitions.

A football team will be organized within the division tomorrow and practice will begin early in September. A schedule has been arranged by Lieutenant Dettre, camp athletic officer, that will include games with all the leading colleges of the middle west. The Camp Funston team will be made up of the best players of the 7th Division and of the other troops in camp.

#### MARE ISLAND.

Mare Island, Calif., Aug. 27, 1919.

Mrs. Evans Ames, wife of Captain Ames, U.S.M.C., accompanied by their little child, arrived on the transport Sheridan on Friday and will spend two months or so in Vallejo on a visit to her parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Smith. Lieut. T. J. Culhane, P.O., and Mrs. Culhane and family have taken a house in Vallejo. Capt. and Mrs. Hugo W. Osterhaus entertained at dinner aboard the Intrepid on Saturday for Col. and Mrs. F. A. Ramsey, Capt. and Mrs. H. N. Gleason, Comdrs. and Mesdames White, Peole and Cox. Mrs. Thomas Ruhm, of Seattle, widow of Naval Constructor Ruhm, has enrolled for a course in journalism in the University of California.

Mrs. J. O. Gawne entertained at cards Saturday for her mother, Mrs. Lazear, who left Monday for her Pittsburgh home. Accompanying her was James Reed, son of Comdr. and Mrs. Reed, who goes to Jamestown to enter school and spend some time with his grandmother, Mrs. Moulby.

Miss Eudora Clover, who recently arrived in New York after a long period of Red Cross work in France, and her mother, who went on to meet her, will arrive in San Francisco shortly to join Rear Admiral Clover at the St. Francis. Another daughter, Mrs. Thomas Holcomb, went East last week to meet Major Holcomb, just back from France. They are to be stationed at Quantico.

Comdr. M. G. Gorgas and Miss Mary Gorgas are spending several weeks at Feather River Inn.

Comdr. and Mrs. L. M. Cox expect the Commander's brother and family from the East next week for a few days' visit on a tour of the coast. Miss Cox will go to Yassar to resume her studies. Miss Eugenia Ryan, daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Eugene Ryan, left Sunday for San Rafael, for the coming term at the Dominican Convent.

Capt. Walter Falck has arrived in Vallejo, to join Mrs. Falck, who has been making her home with her mother there since his assignment to overseas duty. Comdr. F. J. Cleary has left for the East for duty. On Friday the band made up of employees of the machinery division gave a concert in his honor.

Mrs. C. J. Mund entertained at tea at the Fairmont last week. She and Colonel Mund gave a dinner complimentary to Col. and Mrs. Benjamin Alvord on Wednesday. Col. and Mrs. Sydney A. Cloman gave a luncheon Sunday at the Burlingame Club for Lieut. Gen. and Mrs. Hunter Liggett. Col. and Mrs. F. L. Wayne are guests of Mrs. George C. Boardman, at her country home at Ross.

Friends in San Francisco and at this yard are interested in the announcement of the engagement of Miss Ada Olsen, daughter of George Otten, of Portland, and Lieut. George Thomas Paine, U.S.N., stationed in the former city.

Capt. William R. Matthews, who enlisted in the Marine Corps in 1917, received intensive training at Quantico and was rapidly advanced to his present rank, was presented with the Croix de Guerre at the barracks Monday by Col. Lincoln Karmay. A battalion of marines as well as many officers and the families witnessed the ceremonies which took place. Frank D. Perry also received the famous war cross. Captain Matthews in action in July, 1918, with his men captured seventy-five German prisoners.

Lieut. and Mrs. A. N. Offey have arrived in Vallejo and have taken an apartment. The Lieutenant has duty aboard one of the submarines. Comdr. and Mrs. E. C. White have as their guest for the winter Mrs. White's sister, Miss Merritt, from the East. Allan Shapley, who has been spending the summer with his aunt, Capt. and Mrs. H. M. Gleason, leaves Sept. 10 for the East, to re-enter school.

#### HAWAIIAN NOTES.

Schofield Barracks, H.T., Aug. 2, 1919.

For the past week Brig. Gen. Henry O. Hodges, jr., and family have been at Hilo. Mrs. L. L. Patterson entertained with a dinner Sunday in honor of the birthday anniversary of her husband, Major Patterson, Med. Corps. The guests were Major Albert Bellamy, Capt. and Mesdames M. Forbes, F. Glund, William Hoblitzell, Lieut. and Mrs. Mueller, Lieut. and Mrs. Michaels and Mr. and Mrs. Page. On Thursday Col. and Mrs. Alexander M. Milton were hosts at bridge, when Major Albert Bellamy and Mr. Thomas Abel held highest scores.

Lieut. John M. Moose, jr., had a bridge evening on Saturday, their guests being Capt. and Mrs. Wayland B. Angus, Capt. and Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson, Mrs. Charles Brown and Miss Anna V. Strong. Major W. F. Ayer, formerly attached to the 1st Hawaiian Infantry, has returned to Schofield Barracks, relieving Capt. William Murphy as post quartermaster. Major and Mrs. Ayer are occupying their old quarters on Infantry loop.

Capt. and Mrs. Fred A. Klaus and family were guests of Capt. and Mrs. Boyd on Monday evening. Capt. and Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson, 17th Cav., are receiving congratulations upon the arrival of a daughter, Margaret Strong, at the Fort Shafter Hospital, on July 19, 1919.

A two-table bridge party was given by Mrs. Wayland B. Angus on Wednesday for Mesdames Charles Brown, John M. Moose, D. O. Stroth, L. E. Ryder, F. T. Bonsteel, A. M. Milton and Max D. Holmes. Capt. and Mrs. William Hoblitzell, M.C., U.S.A., have moved to Fort Shafter, where Captain Hoblitzell has been assigned to duty at the Department Hospital.

Friends of Chaplain and Mrs. G. R. Longbrake invited in for bridge Wednesday evening included Capt. and Mrs. D. A. Stroth, Dr. and Mrs. Sperry and Capt. and Mrs. A. E. Groff. Among recent arrivals are Mrs. McClure, mother of Lieut. J. M. W. McClure, 17th Cav., and Mrs. J. M. W. McClure, who are occupying quarters on Cavalry circle.

Major and Mrs. Percie C. Rentfro were hosts at bridge on Wednesday evening for Capt. and Mrs. Boyd, Major and Mrs. Christiansen, Mr. and Mrs. L. Ridin and Major and Mrs. Rentfro. Capt. and Mrs. Frank Midkiff, formerly of the 1st Hawaiian Infantry, were visitors on the post Wednesday and luncheon guests of Capt. and Mrs. Frank Glund.

At a regimental tea on Thursday, during which the 17th Cavalry band rendered a concert, Mrs. David H. Blakecock, Mrs. Frank H. Barnhart and Mrs. George R. Longbrake acted as hostesses. These concert-teas are to be weekly affairs. Mrs. Charles Brown, of Baltimore, Md., who is visiting her sister, Mrs. G. Douglas Thompson, wife of Captain Thompson, 17th Cav., is spending a few weeks at the Moana Hotel in Honolulu.

On Thursday Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman and Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Milton, 17th Cav., motored to Honolulu to join General Morton's party for a trip around the west coast.

(Continued on next page.)



EVERY INTELLIGENT SOLDIER OR SAILOR WHO WISHES TO KEEP IN TOUCH WITH HIS PROFESSION AND WITH WHAT IS GOING ON IN THE MILITARY WORLD SHOULD READ THE

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(Continued from preceding page.)

of the island. The party left Honolulu in a private observation car attached to the regular train leaving Honolulu at 9:15 a.m. The party left the train at Haleiwa, where a luncheon was served at the Haleiwa Hotel. After lunch the party returned to their respective homes by automobile. In the party were Major Gen. and Mrs. Charles G. Morton, Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Fletcher, Col. and Mrs. Kenneth Morton, Col. and Mrs. J. D. L. Hartman, Col. and Mrs. Henry C. Newcomer, Comdr. and Mrs. McRay, Major and Mrs. Edward F. Wittell, Col. Thomas Ridgway, Col. Raymond McA. Schofield, Lieut. Col. Alexander M. Milton and Lieut. Norman Cram.

Pearl Harbor, H.T., Aug. 16, 1919.

Lieut. and Mrs. Alexander Hatch were honor guests at a dance given Aug. 9 by the young officer's father and sister, Judge Francis M. Hatch and Miss Harriet Hatch, at their home, Sans Souci, at Waikiki. Several hundred guests enjoyed the affair. The great pavilion on the water's edge was strung with lanterns and the pier extending several hundred feet out into the ocean was outlined by numerous lights. Supper was served beneath the coconut trees. Lieutenant Hatch was married about a year ago to the daughter of Major General Alshire.

Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander and son, Jack, arrived on the last transport and are now occupying the quarters vacated by Lieutenant Commander Carney. Mrs. Lewis, wife of Lieutenant Lewis, has taken a cottage at Waikiki. Lieutenant Commander Carney and Mrs. Martin and little daughter sailed on the Sheridan for the mainland.

On Tuesday evening Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher gave a dance at their quarters. A great many dinners preceded the Admiral's dance. Among those entertaining were Comdr. and Mrs. Crowell, Major and Mrs. Moses, Lieutenant Commander Martin, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Raguet.

On Friday evening Ensign and Mrs. Strasser entertained at a bridge party for Admiral and Mrs. Fletcher and Miss Fletcher, Comdrs. and Mesdames Crowell, McKay, Pugsley, Moses, Raguet, Lazar, Martin, Corey, Alexander and Logan.

A luncheon was given for Mrs. W. B. Fletcher on Friday at the Country Club by Mrs. Gillet-Hill, of Washington, D.C. Mrs. Fletcher entertained with a luncheon on Thursday and a dinner Thursday.

Lieut. and Mrs. Logan entertained with a dinner Saturday on board the Beaver for Major and Mrs. Moses, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Alexander, Lieut. and Mrs. Pugsley, Comdr. and Mrs. Crowell.

### FORT SAM HOUSTON.

Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 30, 1919.

Lieut. Reid Hanlan, of Westwood, Mass., was killed near Kelly Field No. 2 Saturday afternoon when the plane fell in a tailspin after rising about 300 feet.

The departure of Col. and Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell for their new station, Fort Ringgold, this week is heralded with much regret by a host of friends. Col. and Mrs. Cabell have been prominent in all social activities, and Mrs. Cabell was active in all the women's war activities.

The announcement of the approaching marriage of Miss Dorothy Bingham to Walter Steves, of San Antonio, will be of more than usual local interest, as Miss Bingham made her debut here when Colonel Bingham was stationed at the post a few years ago.

After Sept. 1, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Hiram A. Phillips will be at home in Quarters No. 9, Cavalry Post. Capt. and Mrs. A. F. W. McManus entertained with a picnic supper last evening at the West Texas Military Academy, honoring Mrs. Emeline Louise King Nash, of Los Angeles, house guest of Mrs. B. L. Naylor.

Mrs. Sterling P. Adams entertained with a dinner party, followed by a reception, last evening, honoring Major Gen. John Biddle. Capt. and Mrs. Don Murphy left yesterday for Camp Lee, Va., their new station. Captain Murphy is with the 33d Infantry.

Major Gen. John Biddle arrived in San Antonio Aug. 22, accompanied by his aid, Capt. Douglas Lawson. Capt. and Mrs. D. F. Barr and sons have taken a seaside cottage in

Corpus Christi for a month. Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell gave a bridge-tee on Aug. 20 in honor of Mrs. J. Z. H. Scott, of Galveston. Mrs. Cabell was assisted by her sister, Miss Margaret Otis; Mrs. Larkin, Mrs. De Rosey C. Cabell, jr., and Mrs. Robert C. Lowry.

## BIRTHS, MARRIAGES AND DEATHS.

### BORN.

EBERLIN.—Born at New York, N.Y., Aug. 22, 1919, to the wife of 1st Lieut. Ralph Eberlin, U.S.A., a son, Monroe Marshall Eberlin.

FERRELL.—Born at the New England Baptist Hospital, Boston, Mass., Aug. 21, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. R. W. Ferrell (C.O.), U.S.N., a daughter, Mary Josephine Ferrell.

HOWELL.—Born at Norfolk, Va., Aug. 29, 1919, to the wife of Ensign A. A. Howell, U.S.N., a son, Asher Atkinson Howell, jr., grandson of the late Pay Director Charles H. Eldridge, U.S.N.

KASTEN.—Born at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, Aug. 21, 1919, to the wife of Major William H. Kasten, 14th Cav., U.S.A., a daughter, Alice Josephine Kasten.

KESSING.—Born on Sept. 1, 1919, at Indianapolis, Ind., to Lieut. and Mrs. O. O. Kessing, U.S. Navy, a son, Thomas Edward Kessing.

KIRK.—Born at General Hospital No. 3, Colonia, N.J., Aug. 28, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Col. Norman T. Kirk, Med. Corps, U.S.A., a daughter, Ann Duryea Kirk.

TAYLOR.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 20, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. Comdr. Henry G. Taylor, U.S.N., a son.

THOMPSON.—Born at Fort Shafter, H.T., July 19, 1919, to the wife of Capt. G. Douglas Thompson, 17th U.S. Cav., a daughter, Margaret Strong Thompson.

WEBER.—Born at Annapolis, Md., Aug. 25, 1919, to the wife of Lieut. George K. Weber, U.S.N., a daughter, Elizabeth Anne.

### MARRIED.

BAXTER—HARTLEY.—At Washington, D.C., Aug. 20, 1919, Major Clarence P. Baxter, Med. Corps, U.S.A., and Mary Lyons Hartley, daughter of Major and Mrs. Edwin Bradford Hartley, Med. Corps, U.S.A.

BRADSHAW—MILTON.—At London, England, July 1, 1919, Capt. Aaron Bradshaw, jr., Coast Art., U.S.A., and Miss Gwendoline Milton.

BURE—GOODE.—At St. Louis, Mo., Aug. 20, 1919, Lieut. Col. W. E. Burr, Field Art., U.S.A., and Miss Julie Chemier Goode.

EDMUNDSON—HUNNEWELL.—At Wilmette, Ill., Aug. 16, 1919, Major William L. Edmundson, U.S.A., and Miss Dorothy Hunnewell.

ETHERIDGE—HAMMOND.—At Swampscott, Mass., Aug. 16, 1919, Capt. Harold L. Etheridge, Field Art., Reserve Corps, U.S.A., and Miss Mildred P. Hammond, of Salem, Mass.

FOX—BERRY.—At Washington, D.C., Sept. 3, 1919, Major Thomas W. Fox, U.S.A., and Miss Lucy Berry, daughter of Col. Lucien G. Berry, Field Art., U.S.A.

GREENWELL—CAHILL.—At San Antonio, Texas, Aug. 19, 1919, Major Samuel A. Greenwell, U.S.A., and Miss H. Virginia Cahill.

ROCHESTER—MACY.—At Big Indian, N.Y., Aug. 30, 1919, Lieut. Col. William B. Rochester, U.S.A., and Miss Louise Pitkin Macy.

SIBOLD—STOOPS.—At Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 25, 1919, Capt. Arthur P. Sibold, U.S.A., and Miss Elizabeth Janet Stoops.

WILSON—FOWLER.—At Coronado, Calif., Aug. 21, 1919, Capt. Leland S. Wilson, U.S.A., and Miss Kathryn Fowler.

### DIED.

CUSHMAN.—Died at San Diego, Calif., Aug. 27, 1919, Lieut. Comdr. William R. Cushman, U.S.N., retired.

DECKER.—Died at Johns Hopkins Baby Hospital, Baltimore, Md., Aug. 23, 1919, Walter Boardman Decker, jr., aged five months and two days, son of Comdr. and Mrs. W. B. Decker, U.S.N.

KELLY.—Died at Highland Falls, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1919, Corp. Bernard Kelly, U.S.A., retired.

McAULIN.—Died on Sept. 4, 1919, at Brooklyn, N.Y., Rachael A. Fairervis, wife of Lieut. Archibald McAulin, R.F.O.S.N.

MCLEAN.—Died at Utica, N.Y., Aug. 29, 1919, Rear Admiral Thomas Chalmers McLean, U.S.N., retired, in the seventy-second year of his age. Funeral services Sept. 1 at his late residence, 4 South street, Utica, N.Y. Interment in Arlington Cemetery Sept. 2.

MOORE.—Died at Boston, Mass., Sept. 2, 1919, Geraldine Moore, second daughter of Major Michael J. Moore, U.S.A., Adjutant General's Department, and adjutant, Northeastern Department, and the late Mary Gertrude Denio Moore, granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Denio, of Jersey City, N.J.

PATE.—Died at Bennettsville, S.C., Aug. 30, 1919, Mr. John Adams Pate, father of Lieut. McCall Pate, C.O., U.S.N., and Capt. D. C. Pate, U.S.G.

PAYNE.—At Knoxville, Ky., Aug. 31, 1919, Lieut. James W. Payne, U.S.A.

RIDGELY.—Died at his residence in St. Louis, Mo., July 2, 1919, Mrs. Franklin Lee Ridgely, mother of Comdr. Frank E. Ridgely, U.S.N.

SMITH.—Died at Watertown, N.Y., Aug. 19, 1919, Mrs. Harriet O. Smith, mother of Mrs. Frank, wife of Major W. H. Frank, Air Service, U.S.A.

STAHL.—Died at Kansas City, Mo., Sept. 1, 1919, Mrs. Helen Dodsworth Stahl, wife of Lieut. Col. Henry G. Stahl, Inf., U.S.A.

WEBSTER.—Died at Richmond, Va., Aug. 27, 1919, Mrs. Mary Hein Webster, wife of Rear Admiral Harrie Webster, U.S.N., and sister of Lieut. Col. O. L. Hein, U.S.A.

WILDER.—Died at Auburn, N.Y., Aug. 25, 1919, Mrs. Violet Blair Martin Wilder, wife of Col. W. E. Wilder, U.S.A., and daughter of the late E. T. T. Martin, of Willowbrook, Auburn, N.Y.

WYLLIE.—Died at Metuchen, N.J., on Aug. 28, 1919, Mr. Henry Shaw Wyllie, formerly in the Royal navy; father of Col. Robert E. Wyllie, General Staff Corps, U.S.A.

### CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Camp Gatun, C.Z., Aug. 25, 1919.

Monday night, at the Cristobal clubhouse, Miss Harriet Morse, of Camp Gatun, gave two of her beautiful interpretative dances, Carmen and Summer. Capt. and Mrs. Talmage Phillips, of Camp Gatun, entertained in honor of their son, Talmage, whose seventh birthday anniversary occurred on Tuesday. The dining room was attractively decorated with colored flags, roses and white lilies. Ice cream, cakes, fruits and candies were served to the children. After the refreshments Mrs. Phillips took her guests to Cristobal and back in her automobile. Among those who attended the birthday party were Dorothy Rogers, Margaret Ellsworth, Dorothy Hartridge, Charles Hartridge, Vincent Decker and Robert Phillips.

Thursday night at the Army Y.M.C.A. the entertainment committee of the 33d Infantry put on a short play, "Locked In," and the quartet gave several musical numbers. The 33d band played before the show and between the acts. Mrs. Peter Carpenter, of Corozal, took part in the play.

Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., of Camp Gatun, entertained Mrs. George F. Senef, Mrs. E. Colby and Mrs. Alan G. Paine at bridge Friday. Mrs. E. A. Hogan and Miss Grace O'Malley, sisters of Capt. Thomas G. O'Malley, of Camp Gatun, expect to leave on the U.S.A.T. Kilpatrick next week. Mrs. Regan and Miss O'Malley will visit in New Orleans and Washington before returning to their home in Scranton, Pa.

Major and Mrs. Herbert E. Pace were honor guests at a

dance given by the officers of Camp Gaillard in the club as a farewell to the Paces. Major and Mrs. Robert O. Ragdale were the dinner guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Harry E. Storga. Major Robert M. Pace left Saturday for David, Republic of Panama, to which place he has been assigned.

Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson, of Camp Gaillard, were dinner guests of Mrs. Robert W. Brown on Saturday. Miss Norine Hall of Empire, was luncheon guest of Mrs. Robert W. Brown, of Camp Gaillard, Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulcahy, of Camp Gaillard, were guests of Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Hall at Comado Reservoir Sunday.

Capt. and Mrs. J. G. Fols and Master J. G. Fols, jr., arrived on the U.S.S. Castigo and went immediately to the home of Mr. and Mrs. Holstein, of Colon, where they will remain until once more settled in their home in Battery Beach. Lieutenant Harrison, Coast Defense Adjutant, Fort De Lesseps, entertained Saturday at the Hotel Washington with a dinner in honor of Miss Bess Figue, who is visiting Lieut. and Mrs. James Devine, of Fort Amador, C.Z. Afterward the party attended the regular dance at the Washington Cottillon Club.

### SAN DIEGO AND CAMP KEARNY.

San Diego, Calif., Aug. 28, 1919.

Mrs. Miller, daughter of Brig. Gen. E. A. Miller, and her daughter, Mrs. Geary, wife of Lieut. Col. William D. Geary, entertained with a dinner party at Hotel del Coronado on Saturday, preceding the week-end dance, the guests of honor being Col. and Mrs. Archibald F. Comiskey. Others present included Major and Mrs. Theodore C. Macaulay and Capt. and Mrs. Robert G. Ervin.

Lieut. Grayson B. Carter, U.S.N., entertained Sunday afternoon on board the U.S.S. Anthony, those attending including Mrs. Cassius Carter and Miss Ruth Carter, Mrs. F. A. Hall and Paul Schmidt, Miss Elizabeth Spence, Armistead Carter, Comdr. D. A. Scott and a number of junior naval officers.

Mrs. Landon, wife of Col. Edwin Landon, C.O., at Fort Rosecrans, was hostess at a bridge-tee recently, her guests being mainly of the Army set and including Mesdames Howard Cochran, Arthur B. Hamilton, E. A. Peacock, Lamron Engels, George D. Holland, Milton Levy, O. S. Burgen, Hunter, Stough, Willis Uline, Walter Short, Jones, Gese, Joseph E. Kuhn, Robert G. Ervin, Fletcher Harper, Farrow, Spere, Jeff and the Misses Mahoney, Hortense Short, Jase and Lulu Uline and Molly J. Auerbach. Tea was poured by Mrs. Burgen and Mrs. Peacock.

Mrs. McLanagan, wife of Lieut. Samuel B. McLanagan, U.S.N., of the U.S.S. Vulcan, is in the city from Berkeley to meet her husband while in Port. Lieut. Allen Flagg, of the U.S.S. Sproston, has been a recent guest of Mrs. Willis Uline, wife of Colonel Uline, and her daughters.

### CAMP DODGE.

Camp Dodge, Iowa, Aug. 29, 1919.

Arrangements are under way for a reception and dance to be tendered to the officers and men of the 4th Division by the officers and men of the Camp Dodge demobilization group. This event promises to be the most elaborate military event ever attempted in the mid-West and will probably take place at about the time of the dissolution of the demobilizing detachments. Col. Rust Wells, Major A. M. Jones and Capt. F. A. Strong are in charge of the demobilizing organization.

Among the officers with the 4th Division Headquarters who served with the division in France and are still on duty in their respective departments are Lieutenant Colonel Stines, J.A.; Lieutenant Colonel Grow, M.C.; Major Tyler, I.G.; Captain Matlack, assistant adjutant.

The officers of the 16th Field Artillery stationed at Camp Dodge gave a farewell dinner party at the Fort Des Moines Hotel in honor of Col. W. H. Rucker upon his departure for Camp Knox, Ky. While under command of Colonel Rucker the regiment took part in the capture of Montaucon and was engaged in other operations in France.

Recreational activities for the men are being maintained here, with the exception of the Liberty Theater, which is now being renovated and painted. The War Camp Community Service provides for dancing twice a week, and the Y.M.C.A. huts have taken on the additional work of staging semi-professional shows.

Courses in motor mechanics, motion picture machine operating, Spanish and French have been added to the program of the vocational training unit, under the supervision of Chaplain James Conway.

## ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The Answers Department is intended for the information of all readers of the paper. We do not answer questions as to personal standing in examinations or individual prospects of appointment or call to duty. Inquiries are so numerous and so varied in character, and in so many cases require time for special research, that we are unable to respond to the request for a personal reply to letters. Inquiries will be answered in the paper as soon as possible after their receipt. Questions must be accompanied by name and address of inquirer.

B. H. J. asks: Will the War Department grant to enlisted men of the Army the privilege of purchasing a discharge after the present emergency is declared at an end, and if so how soon thereafter will orders be issued governing the same? Answer: No date can be given at this time. When the emergency is declared over, then the peace-time privileges of the National Defense Act are operative.

J. W. B.—Regarding transfer to 9th Inf., apply to your C.O. You will find a good story of the work of the 2d Div. on page 1727, our issue of Aug. 5. A history of this division, in book form, has not been issued.

G. M. T.—Address the Topeka and the Cheyenne, care of Postmaster, New York.

B. P. S.—Apply through the channel regarding your right to travel pay on discharge. You do not state your case clearly enough. Emergency officers on discharge from commission are entitled to four cents a mile to place of acceptance of commission.

J. B. M.—Write to The A.G. regarding your border service for right to medal. See any U.S. court officer regarding your citizenship rights on account of your honorable discharge.

A. G. R.—There is a service ribbon for the Mexican Border Medal different from the ribbon for the Mexican Service Badge. Both are described in Uniform Specifications, S.R. 42. The colors of the border medal ribbon are: "Green silk with yellow band one-half inch wide in center. The whole to be one and three-eighths inches wide and three-eighths inch long." Permanent increases of Army pay in 1908 benefited the retired officers, who received thereafter the usual percentage of the higher rates.

E. D. H.—Demobilization of the Army (temporary officer personnel) includes the commissioned band leaders, as so far Congress has failed to provide for commissioned band leaders in the Regular Army. The Reorganization bill, now before Congress, would commission them.

OLD TIMER.—Congress has not authorized double time for European war service. Apply to The A.G. for a record of your double time.

### STATE FORCES.

The 65th Regiment of Infantry, New York Guard, Colonel Hubbell, has been reorganized and constituted a regiment of Field Artillery, to be known and designated as the 65th Field Artillery, N.Y.G. The units of the regiment are designated as follows: Headquarters Company, Supply Company, Sanitary Detachment, Batteries A, B, C, D, E and F.

Ten companies of Indiana state troops were on Aug. 20 ordered mobilized at Indianapolis for transportation to Hammond, Ind., where efforts to end a strike of employees of the Standard Steel Car Company and stop disorder had failed. The call for the state troops was received by Governor James P. Goodrich from Sheriff Barnes, of Lake county, and Mayor Dan Brown, of Hammond, who stated that they believed the situation would be beyond their control.

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## NORFOLK NAVY YARD.

Norfolk, Va., Aug. 26, 1919.

Norfolk has surely been "midshipmen paradise" since they arrived in port, for many entertainments have been given in their honor. Last Saturday evening the War Camp Community Service gave a beautiful dance for them at the Officers' Club, College place, Messdames Watt, McKelvy, Spradling, A. M. Cook, Quinby, Perkins, Upshur, Irwin, Gay, Caldwell, Leigh, Old, Shepherd, Ashburner, Etheridge, F. C. Cook, Misses Gatewood, Serpell and Freeman acting as hostesses. The entire clubhouse was charmingly decorated, and two Navy bands furnished music. Many prominent society girls were present and the midshipmen had the time of their life.

Saturday was gala day at the Naval Base, Hampton Roads, inasmuch as it witnessed the commissioning of the U.S.S. Electrician, the only land battleship in the United States with the exception of the U.S.S. Recruit, and the only one in the world with the exception of the one in London, used by the British navy for instructing young officers and men in naval training. The vessel was built by the John Gil Company, of Cleveland, Ohio, at a cost of \$90,000 and is an exact replica of the U.S.S. New Mexico and is designed to give instruction to the student seaman in the manipulation of the up-to-date electric service on a man-of-war under sea-going conditions. Rear Admiral A. F. Fechteler, commander of the 5th Naval District, and many other distinguished guests were present. The naval station band gave a charming musical program.

Capt. Charles Etheredge, U.S.M.C., who has recently returned from overseas, is the guest of his brother-in-law and sister, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Hitch, Raleigh avenue. Mrs. Harry N. Coates and children have left for Blue Ridge Summit, Pa. Dr. and Mrs. Jules Pierre Le Chaux have returned from their wedding trip and are guests for a few days of Mrs. Le Chaux's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Merritt Cooke, at Virginia Beach before sailing for Havre, France, where they will make their future home.

Mrs. Davidson, wife of Surgeon Davidson, of the yard dispensary, has arrived from Carbondale, Pa. to join her husband. Major and Mrs. H. N. Manney, jr., U.S.M.C., and little daughter have arrived at the Marine Barracks, where Major Manney has been ordered from duty. Naval Constr. and Mrs. I. I. Yates, jr., and children are spending several weeks in Maine. Friday evening the midshipmen of the Oklahoma gave a most attractive sketch and program, after which there was a dance.

The junior officers and midshipmen of the U.S.S. Oklahoma, which sails from the yard this week, gave a farewell dance on board last evening. Among the guests were Col. and Mrs. William N. McKelvy, Rear Admiral and Mrs. A. F. Fechteler, Capt. and Mrs. F. H. Brumby, Capt. and Mrs. B. F. Hutchison, Comdr. and Mrs. G. H. Shepherd, Capt. and Mrs. N. B. Irwin, Admiral and Mrs. R. M. Watt, Med. Dir. and Mrs. L. W. Spradling, Mrs. A. M. Cook, Mrs. Henry Perkins, Misses Whitenhurst, Rodman, Callender, Freeman, McKelvy, Garrison, of Annapolis, Schmidt, Katherine and Elizabeth Murrell, of Lynchburg, Va., Fechteler, Spradling, Green, Bain, Hunt, Waller, Upshur, Land, Groner, Hardin, Jones, King, Odendahl, Shepherd, Cobb, Hall, Perkins, Shafer and Groner.

## CAMP KNOX.

Camp Knox, Ky., Aug. 26, 1919.

The Camp Knox branch of the "University in Khaki" was officially organized Aug. 18. Instruction is being given in thirty-six branches of educational and vocational training. Capt. Ralph B. Skinner, P.A., has been detailed as senior instructor. Less than six per cent. of the enlisted personnel of the post express themselves as not interested in any branch of vocational training.

The 800 mark has just been reached in the camp recruiting campaign. Two motorized batteries from the 81st Field Artillery are touring Kentucky and western Tennessee and a horse drawn battery from the 83d Field Artillery is touring the blue grass section of Kentucky in the interests of recruiting with splendid results.

The Camp Knox baseball team, managed by Capt. Jerry Divine, former Portland Coast League star, defeated Camp Zachary Taylor by a score of 9 to 0 Saturday, Aug. 16, at Louisville, Ky. This was the fifth consecutive victory in as many weeks for the Camp Knox club.

Construction work has begun on the Officers' Country Club. The clubhouse, which is a commodious two-story building situated in a beautiful grove of trees, will be the scene of many social gatherings in the future life of the Army camp. Major A. C. Bartlett, camp morale officer, has had the club under consideration for some months and funds have finally been secured for remodeling, painting, papering, lighting and plumbing of the building. The services of an expert have been secured to lay out an eighteen-hole golf course, four tennis courts and two polo fields.

The Louisville District Committee of the War Camp Community Service have undertaken to raise \$10,000 for the construction of a swimming pool for the camp.

## CANAL ZONE NOTES.

Camp Gatun, C.Z., Aug. 18, 1919.

Lieuts. Cheney L. Berthoff and Ralph H. Dean, of Camp Gatun, were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Michael J. Mulcahy, of Camp Gaillard, on Tuesday. Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., of Camp Gatun, was the dinner guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Elbridge Colby on Thursday.

Thursday night at the Gatun clubhouse Miss Harriet Morse, of Camp Gatun, gave several pleasing dances as a part of the program rendered by the Gatun Ladies' Quartet. Lieut. Clarence L. Johnson, of Camp Gatun, has returned to the post after a two months' leave spent at his home in the States.

Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse, Miss Jessie Morse, Miss Harriet Morse, Mr. Clarke Morse, Capt. and Mrs. Fred B. Rogers and Lieut. and Mrs. John H. Hall, from Camp Gatun, were guests at a tea given by Mrs. Klingensmith, of Fort De Lesseps, on Saturday. Lieutenant Barton, U.S.N., was the guest of Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse, of Camp Gatun, at dinner Sunday. Lieutenant Barton is on duty with the surrendered German submarine at Coco Solo. Col. and Mrs. Benjamin C. Morse and family and Capt. and Mrs. Robert S. Miller, of Camp Gatun, were guests of Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Houston, of Coco Solo, for tea and then went aboard the surrendered German submarine on Monday.

Major and Mrs. Norman Randolph, of Quarry Heights, were supper guests of Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., Sunday. Lieut. and Mrs. J. Banks Bartholow, jr., and Mr. John B. Bartholow, jr., of Camp Gatun, left Thursday on the U.S.A.T. Buford for their former home in Laurel, Md. Lieut. and Mrs. Bartholow and Mr. Bartholow were breakfast guests of Major and Mrs. George M. Parker, jr., Thursday.

Capt. Franklin T. Lord and Lieut. Henning Linden, of Camp Gaillard, were luncheon guests of Lieut. and Mrs. Luther N. Johnson on Thursday. Company F, of Camp Gaillard, were the hosts at a dinner Wednesday in honor of Captain Aldridge, who is leaving the company for temporary duty at Department Headquarters. The guests were Capt. and Mrs. Aldridge and Lieutenant Clover. Miss Norine Hall, of Empire, will enter the University of New York at Albany this fall.

A surprise party was given by the ladies of Camp Gaillard in honor of Mrs. Robert O. Ragadele, whose birthday anniversary occurred on Friday. The birthday cake centered the dinner table decorated with red candles, tied with blue bows, and formed a large question mark. Mrs. Black, of Virginia, who is visiting on the Zolot with her son at Balboa, was the guest of Mrs. Melms, sr., of Culebra, this week. Mrs. Melms returned to Balboa with her Wednesday evening for a short

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visit. Mrs. Platts, of Paraiso, and Mrs. Hauck were guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. A. R. Melms, of Culebra, Wednesday.

On Saturday Major and Mrs. Klingensmith, of Fort De Lesseps, entertained at a tea in honor of their house guest, Miss Roberts, and their brother, Mr. Harris. Many guests were present from the nearby cities and Army posts. Wednesday evening Major and Mrs. Klingensmith and Miss Roberts were present at a farewell party given by Dr. and Mrs. Byrd, of Colon, for Dr. and Mrs. Bowen.

Lieut. and Mrs. Vaughn, of Coco Solo, gave a buffet supper Friday in honor of Dr. and Mrs. Bowen, Major and Mrs. Klingensmith, Miss Brown and Miss Roberts. Among those present were Comdr. and Mrs. Victor Houston, Comdr. and Mrs. Lewley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. Combs, Dr. and Mrs. Edward Brown, Lieut. and Mrs. Buxby, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Lieut. and Mrs. Armstrong and Mrs. Armstrong's sister, Miss Broadhurst, Lieutenant Marvel, Lieut. and Mrs. Harris and Ensign McKillaway.

Lieut. and Mrs. Widder, of Fort Randolph, left on the Buford for the States, where Lieutenant Widder will receive his discharge. Among those who arrived on the U.S.A.T. Goethals were Flight Surgeon Capt. and Mrs. D. Appleberry, who will be stationed at France Field, and Capt. and Mrs. O. A. Dunnigan and son, Daniel. Captain Dunnigan will be stationed at Corozal. Mrs. Harry R. Behrens, wife of Captain Behrens, of Fort Sherman; her sister, Miss Katherine McCalley, and her daughter, Miss Billie Behrens, left on the Buford for Harrisburg, Pa., where they will visit Mrs. J. B. McCalley. Later in the fall they will visit their brother, Capt. J. B. McCalley, of Ranger, Texas.

Fort Amador, C.Z., Aug. 16, 1919.

"It's an ill wind," etc., for the accident to the Rhode Island and this battleship's consequent return to Balboa for repairs has brought all kinds of good times to the Pacific side of the Isthmus. Captain Crosley and his aid, Lieutenant Crosley, as well as the other officers of the Rhode Island, have added a great deal to the social life here. A moonlight picnic to the island of Taboguilla, given by Captain Crosley, Lieutenant Crosley and a number of the officers of the Rhode Island, was a great success. A moonlight dip in the Pacific and a buffet supper on the beach wound up with a delightful sail back in the motor-sailers. The chaperones were Comdr. and Mrs. Kintner, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Messdames Garrard, Lumpkin, of Columbus, Ga., and Randolph. Among the girls were the Misses Feuille, Harding, New, Morris, Holman, Bartel and Lumpkin. The officers of the Rhode Island were also entertained at a dance given in honor of Miss Harding's birthday anniversary by Col. and Mrs. Morrow on Balboa Heights.

Miss Pique, of New Orleans, is the guest of Lieut. and Mrs. Devine, and for her Mrs. Devine had a number in to tea and to listen to the Tuesday band concert. Among those entertained were Messdames Homer, Sperry, Boyd, Goldthwaite, Bruce, Chase, Richards, Hill, Seymour, Reed, Ferguson, Beckett, Bunker, Howe, Jackson, Harshman and Miss Dales.

The transports have recently taken many of the officers and their families to the States. Major Hogle and family, Capt. and Mrs. Ferguson, Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce, Capt. and Mrs. Taylor were among the recent departures.

Dr. McCullum, of Johns Hopkins, has recently been on a visit to the Zone on his way to the West coast of South America and was much entertained. In his honor Dr. and Mrs. Grubbs gave a large reception, and Col. and Mrs. Fisher had Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Dr. and Mrs. Grubbs, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Miss McClellan, of St. Paul, Mrs. Hanson and Dr. Bates to meet him at dinner.

Lieutenant Colonel Holmer has recently become the commanding officer of Fort Amador and he and Mrs. Holmer have already been responsible for many good times socially. They were hosts for a dinner at the Tivoli, which was followed by dancing. The table, set in the Tivoli pergola, had a centerpiece of rare tropical flowers and ferns and around it were the Holmers' guests, who were Major Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy, Col. and Mrs. Morrow, Col. and Mrs. Hamilton, Col. and Mrs. Garrard, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Mr. and Mrs. Lumpkin, of Georgia, and Captain Michaelson.

The Holmers have an additional attraction to their already delightful quarters, for Mrs. Holmer's sister, Mrs. Krusi, and her little son and daughter, of Alameda, Calif., have arrived from a thirty-three day sea trip down the West coast from California and will be house guests of the Holmers for some time.

Col. D. D. Pullen, C.E., recently arrived at Quarry Heights, was the dinner guest of Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Holmer the other night, and he was also present at a dinner given by Gen. and Mrs. Kennedy prior to the Saturday evening dance at the Union Club for Col. and Mrs. Greenleaf, Major and Mrs. Clifton and their guest, Mrs. Wallace, and Miss McClellan.

Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite have recently entertained Lieut. and Mrs. Holmer, Admiral Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Toombs, of Georgia, and Captain Crosley, of the Rhode Island, at dinner.

Swimming parties at Amador are quite the thing, and hardly an afternoon passes without a number going into the Pacific. Miss Harding is one of the best swimmers, and others who indulge in this sport are Mrs. Buaker and her two boys and little Miss Priscilla Bunker, Colonel Greenleaf and family,

Miss Alston Hamilton, Capt. and Mrs. Goldthwaite, Comdr. and Mrs. Riefkohl. Swimming parties are also very popular at Taboga. Lieut. and Mrs. Howe give them frequently and recently had as their guest Lieut. Col. and Mrs. Holmer, Capt. and Mrs. Chase, Capt. and Mrs. Seymour, Capt. and Mrs. Harshman, Lieut. and Mrs. Devine, Lieut. and Mrs. Bruce, Lieut. and Mrs. Richards, and Miss Pique, of New Orleans.

Mrs. Wallace, of New York, is the guest of Major and Mrs. Clifton, at Quarry Heights, and for her Mrs. Clifton gave a pretty tea recently. Mrs. Harding has had Sunday afternoons for her afternoon at homes for some time and many gather there for a cup of tea. Mrs. Kennedy has selected Monday afternoons for her at homes and on Monday Mrs. Hamilton poured tea for Mrs. Kennedy's many callers.

## NOTES FROM GUAM.

Guam, L.I., July 22, 1919.

The following notes are from the Guam News Letter for July:

Lieut. and Mrs. James W. Ridgway entertained Major and Mrs. John R. Henley, Lieut. Thomas J. Daly and Capt. Lee Carter at dinner on June 6. Major and Mrs. John R. Henley were hosts at a dinner given on June 20 to Lieut. and Mrs. James W. Ridgway, Capt. Lee Carter and Lieuts. Rowland R. Street and Gerald Feuille. Governor and Mrs. W. W. Gilmer gave an "at home" on the evening of June 20 in celebration of Captain Gilmer's thirty-ninth year in the U.S. Navy. Refreshments were served and many guests danced. Capt. Arthur W. Stone, Ch.C., U.S.N., gave a housewarming on June 22 in honor of the seventeenth birthday of his ward, Dexter Paine. Among the guests were Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William A. Hodgman, Lieut. Comdr. John G. Ziegler, Med. C., U.S.N.; Major Donald R. Fox, Lieut. and Mrs. Charles F. Dame and Lieuts. Andrew Sinamark, Adolph E. Schmidt and Ensign R. W. Durden. Lieut. and Mrs. David L. Cohen gave a dinner on June 23 for Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Arnold, of the U.S.S. Abarenda. The guests included Lieuts. Ralph Barnes and Seaborn, of the Abarenda, and Ensign R. W. Durden.

Captain Stone, Ch.C., U.S.N., entertained at dinner on June 26 Governor and Mrs. W. W. Gilmer, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William A. Hodgman and several members of the American civilian colony. Others were invited for later in the evening. After dinner there was dancing until midnight. A beach party was given at the U.S.N. nurses' quarters in the afternoon and evening of June 25, the hostesses being the Misses Culbert, Allen, Brown, Bratton, Wilkins, Ling and Turner. The party was given in honor of Miss Nancy C. Gover, who was to leave soon for the States by the U.S.S. Abarenda. Among the guests were Lieut. and Mrs. Orrel A. Inman and Lieutenants Moore, Sinamark, Schmidt, Dexter, Paine, Street, Feuille, Jennings and Ensigns Bowers and Downs.

Major and Mrs. John R. Henley and Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William A. Hodgman were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Evans O. Ames on June 27. On July 1 Lieut. and Mrs. Orrel A. Inman had as dinner guests Major and Mrs. Evans O. Ames, Miss Culbert and Miss Allen. Capt. and Mrs. William F. Brown entertained at dinner on July 2 Captain Stone, Major and Mrs. John R. Henley, Lieut. Comdr. and Mrs. William A. Hodgman and Lieut. Comdr. Thomas J. Daly. Governor and Mrs. W. W. Gilmer and Lieut. and Mrs. Edward R. Guinan were dinner guests of Major and Mrs. Donald R. Fox on July 2.

A son was born to Lieut. and Mrs. Bush on July 5. A dinner-dance was given on board the schooner Mindoro by Mr. and Mrs. Quill on July 12. The ship's deck was handsomely decorated with flags, palms and Japanese lanterns. The guests included Major and Mrs. Donald R. Fox, Major and Mrs. Evans O. Ames, Major and Mrs. John R. Henley, Captains Shippey, Carter and Smith and Lieut. and Mrs. Edward R. Guinan, Lieut. and Mrs. James W. Ridgway and Lieut. and Mrs. Herman Kingsworth. An informal luncheon was given on July 3 by Major and Mrs. Donald R. Fox for Captain Stone and Lieut. and Mrs. James W. Ridgway.

Among the passengers who arrived from Manila on June 25 by the U.S.A.T. Thomas were Lieut. and Mrs. Noble E. Wade and Mrs. Donald R. Fox. Lieut. Hugh J. Duffy was a passenger on the transport to San Francisco. Dexter Paine, ward of Captain Stone, left for San Francisco by the U.S.S. Abarenda.

The Guam industrial fair, held on July 3, 4 and 5, was a complete success. People from all parts of the island attended. Capt. W. F. Brown was manager of the advisory committee, while Lieut. O. A. Inman was chairman of the committee on parades and entertainments and Lieut. W. M. Hamschke of illumination and fireworks. Ensign G. S. Bower was sales manager. A parade was held on July 4 in connection with the fair. It was led by the U.S.M.C. band, followed by the U.S.N. marine and hospital divisions, the Navy band and a column of U.S.N. officers and men. A ball game between teams of Navy-native and all-Marine teams resulted in victory for the Navy-native team by a score of 3 to 4. On July 5 a track and field meet was held at which Private Olson, U.S. M.C., captured most of the prizes.



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## THE ARMY.

Other Army orders appear on pages 13-15.

### ARMY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 29, 1919.

#### PROMOTIONS IN THE REGULAR ARMY.

##### INFANTRY.

Major to be Lieutenant Colonel.

J. L. Miles from July 26, 1919; J. A. Lynch and M. L. McGrew Aug. 2, 1919.

First Lieutenants to be Captains.

(Those marked X subject to examination.)

O. F. Holden, Oct. 11, 1918; W. H. McCutcheon, Jr., Oct. 15; B. G. Chew and T. L. Lamour, Oct. 16; D. N. Murphy, Oct. 18; A. C. Young, Oct. 19; A. N. Stark, Jr., Nov. 2; C. I. McClure, Dec. 6; E. C. L. Graham, Dec. 19; G. R. Barker, Dec. 20, 1918.

J. E. Gough, Jan. 10, 1919; L. A. Smith and J. W. Thompson, Jan. 19; P. Overstreet, L. I. C. and A. A. Farmer, Feb. 2; E. E. Elliott, March 18; C. S. Ferrin and G. W. Tins, March 20; E. G. Ervin, April 9; E. L. McKee, Jr., April 11; R. W. Nix, Jr., May 5; L. L. Parks and J. T. Murray, June 6; W. M. Lewis (X), June 7; J. L. Collins, June 25; J. O. Green, Jr., and H. McC. White, July 9; L. F. Daniels (X), July 14; F. A. Irving, July 16; M. B. Ridgway (X) and R. M. Wightman (X), July 18; C. W. Yund, July 23; W. W. Eagles (X) and F. A. Markoe (X) and J. J. McEwan (X), Aug. 13, 1919.

PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENT BY PROMOTION IN REGULAR ARMY.

##### INFANTRY.

First Lieutenants to be Captains.

A. P. Jervey (X), Oct. 10, 1918; J. T. Fisher (X), March 11, 1919.

Second Lieutenants to be First Lieutenants.

W. C. Herbert and W. M. Smith, Jr., Oct. 16, 1918; R. E. Porter and F. E. Barber, Oct. 9; J. E. Brannan, Oct. 11; G. W. Brodie, Jr., Oct. 13; W. J. Devine and C. C. Brooks, Oct. 15; W. V. Rattan and R. E. Hardy, Oct. 16; H. W. Miller, Oct. 30; M. R. Ellis, Nov. 2; M. R. Dye, Nov. 4; W. I. Truitt, Nov. 5; L. Zuppman, Nov. 8; J. K. Rice, Nov. 10; H. D. Birks, Nov. 23; J. H. Hagan, Nov. 25; L. S. Ostrander, Dec. 1; A. B. Jopson, Dec. 5; C. P. Cullen, Dec. 8; R. B. Ellis, Dec. 11; E. G. Perley, Dec. 14; F. M. Conroy, Dec. 18; C. S. Johnson, Dec. 19; H. A. Wear, G. A. Miller and D. Loring, Jr., Dec. 21; S. C. Hilton, Dec. 22; J. M. Fields and G. A. Horkan, Dec. 23; S. C. Thompson, Dec. 27; H. W. Caygill and E. St. George, Dec. 28, 1918.

J. E. Jeffers, Jan. 3, 1919; H. E. Storms, Jan. 4; O. H. Quinn, Jan. 6; E. R. Hoftyzer, Jan. 8; L. A. Page, Jan. 9; J. M. Battle, Jan. 12; W. R. Silvey, Jan. 14; A. O. Gorder, F. A. Roberts and A. F. Myers, Jan. 15; T. E. Martin, Jan. 17; T. J. Guilbeau, Jan. 18; M. V. Buchanan and K. L. Berry, Jan. 19; W. E. Chickering, Jan. 21; W. R. McReynolds, Jan. 22; D. D. Barrett, A. D. Fay and W. B. Pitte, Jan. 23; T. H. Ramsey, G. Pinckney, B. F. O'Connor, Jr. and F. C. Milner, Jan. 24; W. P. Driskell, Jr., and G. K. Bowden, Jan. 25; D. A. Darr and W. C. Webster, Jan. 28; F. W. Wends, W. O. Thurman and C. F. Craig, Jan. 30; O. K. Wolber, K. E. Henion and T. L. Creckmore, Jan. 31.

G. O. Clark, W. C. Stettinius, R. J. Potts, W. H. Craig and J. R. Schwartz, Feb. 2; T. C. Knight, Feb. 5; O. W. Reed, Feb. 12; F. E. Boyd, Feb. 13; L. W. Maddox and C. O. Tynitor, Feb. 14; E. E. Stansberry, Feb. 15; J. C. Clithero and W. F. Magill, Jr., Feb. 16; H. Curry, Feb. 18; M. F. Staples, W. B. Fariss, R. J. Wagoner and W. E. Vernon, Feb. 19; G. E. Herrick, J. W. McCull, Jr., and C. A. Wray, Feb. 20; T. B. Steel, Feb. 22; H. H. White, E. Busch and F. L. Scott, Feb. 23; J. W. Heisse, Feb. 26.

M. Bernstein, H. V. Johnson and W. B. Clark, March 1; S. D. Hervey, J. L. Blanding and P. J. Pearson, March 2; J. G. Hussey, March 3; L. T. Miller and L. Donovan, March 4; F. W. Hayes, R. L. Holbrook and J. K. Hoyt, Jr., March 6; J. G. Hart, March 7; J. T. Sunstone, March 10; A. B. McDaniel, March 11; R. T. Kendrick, March 13; P. McC. Vernon, M. Whitney, Jr., and E. J. Boyer, March 14; E. M. Bardin and L. F. Conley, March 15; P. J. Lloyd, March 18; L. B. Cox, March 20; T. M. Cornell and L. M. Blackford, March 21; F. W. Deck, March 23; F. G. Dumont, March 24; J. H. Pyne and P. V. Kellogg, March 25; L. D. Wythe, G. F. Ewing and F. W. King, March 26; I. W. Crawford, March 27; B. M. Barcalow, March 30.

J. B. Smith and J. R. Hodge, April 4; A. R. Walk and L. E. Toole, April 6; L. A. List, J. F. Johnson, Jr., and F. M. Brady, April 8; E. H. Malone, April 9; W. W. Schmidt, April 10; J. F. Butler, April 11; H. G. Peterson, April 13; T. M. Martin, W. B. Van Aken, R. G. Plumley and C. R. Davis, April 15; C. L. Rutledge, April 16; T. C. Gerber, April 17; C. J. McCarthy, Jr., April 20; J. N. McClure, April 21; G. B. Haddock, April 23; L. L. W. Meinen and G. LeO. Ramsey, April 24; J. J. Albright and R. J. King, April 25; R. E. Vermette and A. Adair, April 26.

G. A. Schleker, May 2; B. F. Treat, May 4; W. G. Hillard, Jr., and A. G. Cleveland, May 5; L. M. Skerry, May 7; W. C. Phillips, May 10; A. J. Touart and H. P. Gray, May 13; D. H. Riner, May 14; R. M. Browning, May 15; A. E. Easterbrook and H. J. Collins, May 16; E. V. Maher, May 18; H. V. Hallwell, May 19; C. F. Price, May 21; H. M. Kilgore, May 22; W. R. Jutte, May 23; P. I. Lipsay, May 26; H. I. Eager, May 27; T. H. Frost, R. E. Archibald and B. Moore, May 28; F. T. Simpson, May 29.

C. V. Crabbe and H. J. Rockefeller, Jr., June 2; F. C. David, A. B. Brian and B. L. Lucas, June 3; E. G. Arnold and W. R. Ketcham, June 4; G. S. Wear and W. F. Littleton, June 6; W. T. Scott, June 8; E. K. H. Fessenden, J. E. Curran and J. W. O'Daniel, June 11; F. Winant, Jr., June 12; S. G. Fallow, W. E. Perkins and J. R. Busk, June 13; J. A. L.

Cooley, H. F. Thompson, L. C. Barrell, J. A. McCarthy and C. McK. Innis, June 14; W. H. Allen, June 16; F. H. Bishop, June 18; B. C. Felton and J. W. McKenna, June 30; P. L. Porter and T. C. Vieira, June 21; S. J. Grogan, June 24; B. B. Waters, June 25; L. B. Jones, June 26; S. Jackson and H. C. Jordan, June 28; R. E. Woodward, June 30.

G. Freshaw, July 1; H. G. Moore, July 2; R. S. Parker, Jr., July 3; W. R. Clark and C. D. Jencks, July 4; W. B. Gates, July 5; M. A. Tuttle, July 6; F. Burt, July 9; W. J. Clear and P. H. Diddicksen, July 11; O. J. Naundorfer, Jr., F. A. Norton, O. D. Wells and L. M. Gaines, July 12; R. B. Smith, S. I. Anderson and W. B. Huff, July 13; T. B. Woodburn, July 17; T. K. Johnston, J. W. Payne, W. B. Wilson and S. F. Griswold, July 18; J. T. Dibrell, E. J. Lilly, C. E. Ryan and R. W. Miller, July 19; T. G. Hannon, July 20; J. E. Hull, July 23; C. A. Rawson, July 25; B. E. Lax and E. E. Horton, July 26; T. F. Bresnahan, J. C. Cleave and K. M. Still, July 27; A. A. Baker, July 28; J. N. Arthur, July 29; G. K. Crockett, July 31; T. E. Roderick, W. A. Mead and J. H. Howe, Aug. 1, 1919.

### UNIFORM SPECIFICATIONS.

#### SPECIAL REGULATIONS NO. 42.

Changes No. 11, July 26, 1919, War Dept.

Paragraphs 39½, 71, 73, 151 and 162, Special Regulations No. 42, Uniform Specifications, 1917, are changed as follows: 39½. (Added by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 7.) **INSIGNIA ON SLEEVE (AIR SERVICE).**

Flying instructor.—Gilt insignia of the same design and size as the insignia for officers of the Air Service (Par. 36 ad), omitting the propeller. To be worn just above the right cuff on all coats. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 11, July 26, 1919.)

71. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. No. 4.) **CHEVRONS, OF GENERAL APPLICATION.** Add the following: Private, first class.—An arc of one bar. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 11, July 26, 1919.)

73. (Changed by S.R. No. 42, C. Nos. 4, 5, 6 and 7.) **CHEVRONS, PRIVATES, FIRST CLASS.** Rescinded. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 11, July 26, 1919.)

151. **MEDAL OF HONOR.**

A bronze five-pointed star surrounded by a laurel wreath in green enamel and suspended by two links from a bronze bar bearing the inscription "Valor," and surmounted by an eagle. In the center of the star is the head of Minerva surrounded by the inscription "United States of America." Each ray of the star bears an oak leaf in green enamel. On the reverse of the bar is the inscription "The Congress to," and on the reverse of the medal the rank, name and organization of the recipient, with the place and date of the act for which the medal is awarded. The medal is suspended by a piece of ribbon attached to a bar and passed through a ring fastened to the eagle. The head of the eagle hangs 2 inches below the top of the bar. This bar, in turn, is suspended by a detachable device from a neckband of ribbon 20 inches in length and provided with a buckle on one end. The ribbon is of light blue watered silk 1 3/16 inches in width. On the neckband and on the ribbon supporting the medal there are 13 white stars arranged in the form of a triple chevron, the two upper chevrons consisting of 5 stars each, and the lower one of 3 stars. The stars on the neckband are placed midway between the ends of the ribbon. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 11, July 26, 1919.)

162. **DISTINCTIVE PARTS OF THE UNIFORM FOR MEMBERS OF THE RESERVE OFFICERS' TRAINING CORPS.** Change the last subparagraph to read as follows:

Collar ornament.—A bronze button, 1 inch in diameter, with raised rim surrounding the Torch of Knowledge (from the Statue of Liberty), to be worn on each side of the collar. (S.R. No. 42, C. No. 11, July 26, 1919.)

By order of the Secretary of War:

PEYTON C. MARCH, General, Chief of Staff.

### STATIONS OF REGULAR ARMY DIVISIONS.

Home stations have now been definitely selected to which the Regular Army divisions that served abroad have or are being returned for discharge or emergency enlisted men who desire it, recruitment and reorganization on peace basis. Those home stations are:

First Division, Camp Taylor, near Louisville, Ky.  
Second Division, Camp Travis, near San Antonio, Texas.  
Third Division, Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.  
Fourth Division, Camp Dodge, Des Moines, Iowa.  
Fifth Division, Camp Gordon, Atlanta, Ga.  
Sixth Division, Camp Grant, Rockford, Ill.  
Seventh Division, Camp Funston, Fort Riley, Kas.  
By the last of October the process of actual demobilization will be practically completed in so far as combat troops are concerned.

### S.O. 201-A, AUG. 27, 1919, WAR DEPT.

Prov. 1st Lieut. (temp. capt.) E. J. F. Marx, 16th F.A., appointment as a provisional officer of the Regular Army and his appointment as a temporary captain are honorably terminated.

Prov. 1st Lieut. (temp. capt.) O. G. Brush, F.A., appointment as a provisional officer of the Regular Army and his appointment as a temporary captain are honorably terminated. Provisional appointments in the Regular Army of following officers are made permanent for such permanent appointment in the Regular Army: First Lieuts. R. G. Hoyt, C.A.O.; L. J. Blanchard, F.A.; E. R. Wolf, Inf.; J. A. Steere, F.A.; O. W. McCleary, F.A.; S. H. Negrette, Inf.; C. L. Berry, C.A.O.; E. G. Watson, Inf.; F. B. McCollum, Inf.

### MEXICAN SERVICE BADGE, ETC.

G.O. 99, Aug. 7, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Mexican service badge.—Condition of service.—Sec. IV, G.O. 155, War D., 1917, as amended by Sec. I, G.O. 103, War D., 1918; by Sec. III, G.O. 115, War D., 1918; by Sec. I, G.O. 8, War D., 1919; and by Sec. I, G.O. 43, War D., 1919, is further amended so as to include in the provisions of subparagraph (b), Par. 1, the expedition which entered Mexico near Juarez, June 15 and 16, 1919.

II.—Commanding officers of certain places authorized to issue street car tickets or transportation requests.—Commanding officers of general supply depots, posts and independent camps are authorized to order the issue of street car tickets or transportation requests to officers and enlisted men of their commands for travel on official business to and from such points in the vicinity where the round trip would ordinarily be made by automobile in one day.

The foregoing will not be construed to authorize the issue of orders involving the payment of mileage by commanding officers not heretofore so authorized.

III.—Control of activities at General Staff College.—1. So much of Par. 4, G.O. 80, War D., 1918, as prescribes that the Director of the War Plans Division be president of the War College, is rescinded.  
2. All activities at the General Staff College, except those of the Historical Branch, War Plans Division, General Staff, and except the Graphic Section (M.I. 6) and the Translation Section (M.I. 7), Military Intelligence Division, General Staff, are placed under the supervision and control of the commandant of the General Staff College.

IV.—Prescribes speed limits for motor vehicles.

V.—Relates to engineer reservations in coast defense commands.

### VARIOUS DEPARTMENT ORDERS AND BULLETINS.

G.O. 100, Aug. 12, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Transfer of office of Director of Tank Corps to Camp Meade, Md.—The office of the Director of Tank Corps will be transferred from Washington, D.C., to Camp Meade, Md., at the earliest practicable date, and not later than Aug. 15, 1919.

The Director of Tank Corps and such personnel now performing duty at Camp Meade will be transferred to that camp for station.

II.—Dental treatment for officers and enlisted men on recruiting duty or on duty with units of Reserve Officers' Training Corps.—When dental treatment is necessary and

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upon the application of commanding officers of R.O.T.C. detachments, or of recruiting officers in charge of main stations, department commanders will order officers and enlisted men from their stations to the nearest Army post or station where an officer of the Dental Corps is stationed for the necessary treatment, and upon completion of treatment to return to their proper station.

Enlisted men ordered on detached service with permanent recruiting parties, Reserve Officers' Training Corps units, or other detached service of a permanent nature, will be given a complete dental survey by a dental officer, and, if practicable, any dental disability corrected before his departure.

III.—Announces the discontinuance of Motor Transportation Branch as a branch of the Operations Division, General Staff.

IV.—Relates to the Board of Contract Adjustment, which shall consist of as many members as the Secretary of War shall from time to time determine and appoint. Such membership may in whole or in part be commissioned officers of the U.S. Army or civilians.

V.—Appointments of non-commissioned officers, Quartermaster Corps.—Sec. IV, G.O. 113, War D., 1917, as amended by Sec. VII, G.O. 2, Sec. 7, G.O. 48, and Sec. V, G.O. 113, War D., 1918, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. Permanent appointments in the U.S. Army of non-commissioned officers, cooks and privates, first class, Q.M. Corps, will be made in accordance with instructions contained in subparagraph 2, Par. 1009, Army Regulations.

2. Temporary appointments to the grade of quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, quartermaster sergeant and sergeant, first class, and permanent and temporary appointments to the grades of sergeant, corporal, cook and private, first class, will be made within the allotment to their respective commands by the commanding generals, American Expeditionary Force.

3. Temporary appointments to the grades of quartermaster sergeant, senior grade, quartermaster sergeant and sergeant, first class, Q.M. Corps, not under the command of the commanding generals, American Expeditionary Force, will be made by the Quartermaster General.

4. Permanent quartermaster sergeants, senior grade, quartermaster sergeants and sergeants, first class, Q.M. Corps, though liable to discharge for inefficiency or misconduct, will not be reduced except by sentence of a court-martial. Permanent sergeants, corporals, cooks and privates, first class, Q.M. Corps, may be reduced by sentence of a court-martial or by the officer having the authority to appoint them. Temporary non-commissioned officers, cooks and privates, first class, may be reduced by sentence of a court-martial or by the officer having the authority to appoint them.

Bulletin 26, Aug. 1, 1919, War Dept.

Publishes the Act of Congress making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1920, and for other purposes.

Bulletin 27, Aug. 5, 1919, War Dept.

I.—Announces the average prices of public animals, fiscal year 1919.

II.—Honorary membership in the U.S. Infantry Association.—The U.S. Infantry Association will elect to honorary membership for life all those officers and soldiers, without distinction, who have been awarded either the Medal of Honor or the Distinguished Service Cross. The Infantry Journal will be mailed to the holders of the Medal of Honor for life and to the recipients of the Distinguished Service Cross for a period of five years at the expense of the U.S. Infantry Association. In order that this may be done it will be necessary for the recipient of such decoration to send his name, rank and address to the Secretary, U.S. Infantry Association, Union Trust Building, Washington, D.C.

G.O. 26, June 13, 1919, Philippine Dept.

Lieut. Col. Earl L. Canady, military aviator, Air Service (Aeronautics), having arrived on the transport Thomas, is announced as Department Air Service Officer, with station in Manila.

G.O. 27, June 14, 1919, Philippine Dept.

Major Charles F. Codori, Inf., now at Fort William McKinley, Rizal, is detailed as assistant to the department inspector, Philippine Dept. Major Codori will proceed to Manila for station.

G.O. 21, Aug. 4, 1919, Hawaiian Dept.

Col. George F. Kumpe, S.C., having reported, is announced as Department Signal Officer, Hawaiian Dept., with station in Manila, vice Major Leigh F. J. Zerbe, Signal Corps, relieved.

### GENERAL OFFICERS.

Major Gen. E. Hinds, U.S.A., to Fort Sill, Okla., and assume command of the School of Fire at that post. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. H. Sage is assigned to command of a provisional Infantry brigade consisting of the 5th and 50th Infantry and to Camp Meade, Md., for duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Brig. Gen. W. Chamberlaine, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as brigadier general, U.S.A. only, Sept. 10, 1918. (Aug. 27, War D.)

### GENERAL STAFF CORPS.

GEN. P. C. MARCH, CHIEF OF STAFF.

Col. R. H. Van Deman, G.S.C., is assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Staff, Washington. (Aug. 28, War D.)

### ADJUTANT GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. P. C. HARRIS, THE A.G.

Capt. H. L. Johnson, A.G.D., to Fort Riley, Kas., as assistant to the officer in charge of the School for Bakers and Cooks. (Aug. 28, War D.)

### INSPECTOR GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.

MAJOR GEN. J. L. CHAMBERLAIN, I.G.

Col. E. D. Scott, I.G.D., to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)





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Officers are relieved from detail in the I.G.D.: Col. S. McP. Rutherford, Inf., S. F. Dallam, and O. P. Buzzard, Cav., I. J. Phillips, Lieut. Col. O. A. McGee, Major O. J. Charles, Capt. J. G. Taylor, E. R. Householder and T. Lawrence, Inf. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Col. L. F. Kilbourne, I.G.D., upon arrival of Col. V. M. Elmore, I.G.D., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Col. V. M. Elmore, I.G.D., to Charleston, S.C., for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Officers are relieved from detail in the I.G.D.: Col. R. H. Kelly, Inf. (capt. Inf.), G. M. Russell, F.A. (capt. Cav.), Lieut. Col. V. W. Cooper, Inf. (capt. Cav.), R. T. Phinney, Inf. (capt. Inf.), Major R. P. Harbold, Inf. (capt. Inf.), (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. C. P. Hollingsworth, I.G.D. (Aug. 28, War D.)

**JUDGE ADVOCATE GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.**  
**MAJOR GEN. E. H. CROWDER, J.A.G.**  
Col. W. Howell, J.A.G.D., to commanding officer of Fort Leavenworth, Kas., for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

**QUARTERMASTER CORPS.**  
**MAJOR GEN. H. L. ROGERS, Q.M.G.**  
Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major O. Bundy, Q.M.C., to South Amboy, N.J.; Capt. J. A. Livingston, Jr., to Washington; Capt. E. K. Powell to Washington; Capt. W. B. Renwick to Washington; Capt. F. S. Key-Smith to J.A.G. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major D. Grove to San Francisco; Major H. A. Violland to Fort Monroe, Va.; Major O. J. Brown to Portland, Oregon; Capt. W. H. Moore is detailed for duty under Chief Transportation Service and to Fort Sam Houston, Texas; Capt. LeR. D. Barr to Norfolk, Va., to duty at port of embarkation; Capt. J. M. Hammond to Rock Island, Ill. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Leave one month to 2d Lieut. G. E. Hamman, Q.M.C., under exceptional circumstances, with permission to proceed to France on first available transport. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Officers of Q.M.C. to duty as follows: Major C. L. Willard to Columbus, Ohio, as depot officer, Army reserve depot, at that place; Major W. Cassidy is San Francisco; Capt. D. R. Raymond to Fort Bayard, N.M.; Capt. J. M. Rhodes to Chicago; Capt. E. O. A. Miller to Fort Caswell, N.C.; Capt. R. C. Schoonhoven to Fort Bayard, N.M.; Capt. L. E. Gardner to Washington; Capt. H. G. Halverson to Camp Jessup, Ga. (Aug. 28, War D.)

**MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.**  
**MAJOR GEN. M. W. IRELAND, S.G.**  
Officers of the Med. Dept. to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky., to duty with the 5th Inf.: Lieut. Col. J. L. Siner, Major C. F. W. Herms and G. Johns, D.C., W. A. Smith, 1st Lieut. C. J. Denholm, D.C., J. D. Guess, S. G. Odom, S. O. Reese, Jr. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Officers of M.D. to Camp Dix, N.J., for duty with 50th Inf.: Lieut. Col. A. O. Davis, M.C., Capt. A. G. Holmes and 1st Lieut. G. M. Babbitt, D.C., R. L. Cudlipp and J. D. Gillis, M.C., E. H. Nickles, D.C., C. M. Reddig and C. F. Snell, M.C. (Aug. 27, War D.)

**MEDICAL CORPS.**  
Col. W. D. Webb, M.C. (major U.S.A., retired), from further active duty about Sept. 1, to home. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Col. W. D. Webb, M.C. (major U.S.A., retired), is discharged as colonel, M.C., only, Sept. 1. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Major D. N. W. Grant to Camp Meade, Md., for duty as C.O. of field hospital to be organized at that camp for overseas service; Major J. H. Butler to Otisville, N.Y.; Capt. C. M. Montgomery to Oteen, N.C.; Capt. H. J. Davis to Walter Reed General Hospital, Takoma Park, D.C.; Capt. W. G. White to Fort Riley, Kas.; 1st Lieut. E. W. Ward, Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., will report to the C.G. that camp for duty with 5th Inf. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Officers of M.C. to Camp Meade, Adminal, Md., for duty with field hospital to be organized at that camp for overseas service: Capt. G. E. Stamborg, C. A. Stayton, 1st Lieut. G. P. McNeill, Jr., R. W. Newton, F. B. Roberts, U.S.A. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Officers of M.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. J. D. Whitman to Washington; Major C. O. Bailey to Adminal, Md., Camp Meade, for duty as C.O. of field hospital to be organized at that camp for overseas service; Capt. H. O. Brown to Adminal, Md.; Capt. P. W. Moore to Atlanta, Ga., Camp Gordon; Capt. E. Schons to Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Officers of M.C. to Adminal, Md., Camp Meade, for duty with field hospital to be organized at that camp for overseas service: Capt. A. B. Pavy, 1st Lieut. N. E. Paulsen, R. J. Platt, W. E. Tolson, H. F. Blake, (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Officers of M.C. to Adminal, Md., Camp Meade, for duty with ambulance company to be organized at that camp for foreign service: 1st Lieut. W. J. Carroll, L. T. Mullahey, V. G. Smith, H. B. Swan. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Resignations by 1st Lieut. F. B. Roberts, A. V. Murtha and J. L. Hemstead, M.C. (Reg. Army), of commissions as officers of Army are accepted. (Aug. 26, War D.)

**Enlisted Men, Medical Department.**  
Hospital Sergt. R. D. Roddey, Med. Dept., placed on retired list at Fort Bayard, N.M., and to home. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Master Hospital Sergt. S. J. Eoon, Med. Dept., placed upon retired list at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., and to home. (Aug. 28, War D.)

**DENTAL CORPS.**  
Capt. W. T. Williams, D.C., to Camp Zachary Taylor, Louisville, Ky. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Capt. W. B. Caldwell, D.C., to Fort Myer, Va., for duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Capt. L. H. Tingay, D.C., to Camp Knox, West Point, Ky. (Aug. 28, War D.)

**VETERINARY CORPS.**  
Capt. V. B. Wright, Vet. C., to San Diego, Calif., for duty on the Army animal transport Dix, relieving 1st Lieut. W. DeV. Faison, Vet. C. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
The probational appointment in the Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army of Prob. 2d Lieut. R. P. McComb, asst. veterinarian, is made permanent. (Aug. 29, War D.)

**SANITARY CORPS.**  
Major W. W. Smith, San.C., to the Chief of Staff for duty with the War Plans Division. (Aug. 26, War D.)  
Capt. O. V. Everett, San.C., to Walter Reed General Hos-

pital, Takoma Park, D.C., for further observation and treatment. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Capt. F. H. Cloudman, San.C., to Fort Bliss, Texas, for duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Capt. H. Van Houten, San.C., upon arrival of Major O. S. Berry, San.C., to Washington, D.C., for temporary duty in his office. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Capt. F. A. Harrison, San.C., to Denver, Colo., U.S. Army General Hosp. No. 21 for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

**CORPS OF ENGINEERS.**  
**MAJOR GEN. W. M. BLACK, C.E.**  
Col. E. J. Dent, Engrs., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, Sept. 15, 1919. (Aug. 26, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. W. E. R. Covell, Engrs., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
1st Lieut. O. Lottig, C.E., to Camp A. A. Humphreys, Va., for duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Officers are detailed for duty as indicated at the educational institutions set opposite their names: Capt. A. M. Engel, C.E., as professor Throop College of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.; Capt. J. H. Jones, C.E., as assistant professor Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa; Capt. W. Y. Stamper, Jr., C.E., as assistant professor Oregon Agricultural College, Corvallis, Ore. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. L. Woodworth, C.E., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)

**ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.**  
**MAJOR GEN. C. C. WILLIAMS, C.O.**  
Lieut. Col. J. H. Moffat, O.D., to Philadelphia, Pa., for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Major F. S. Marlow, O.D., to New York, N.Y., connection with employment of discharged soldiers. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Capt. G. G. Jackson, O.D., to Chicago, Ill., for duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Capt. L. C. Kesterson, O.D., to Metuchen, N.J., Raritan Arsenal, for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

**SIGNAL CORPS.**  
**MAJOR GEN. G. O. SQUIER, C.S.O.**  
Capt. E. R. Halloran, S.C., to Washington to Surgeon General of the Army for duty in his office. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Capt. S. Boush, S.C., to Spartanburg, S.C., U.S. Army General Hospital No. 42 for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

**AIR SERVICE.**  
**MAJOR GEN. C. T. MENOHER, DIRECTOR OF AIR SER.**  
Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Capt. G. W. Gibson to Washington; 1st Lieut. J. D. Elyers with the Military Intelligence Division, General Staff; 2d Lieut. W. A. Churchill to Aberdeen Proving Grounds, Aberdeen, Md.; 2d Lieut. A. G. Smith to Fort Sam Houston, San Antonio, Texas. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Officers of Air Ser. to duty as follows: Major A. Boettcher to Washington; 1st Lieut. S. G. Frierson to Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas; 2d Lieut. D. B. Phillips to Arcadia, Fla., Carlstrom Field. (Aug. 28, War D.)

**CHAPLAINS.**  
Chaplain J. S. Pearce, U.S.A., is assigned to 15th Field Art. and to Camp Travis, Tenn., for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Chaplain J. Cavanagh, Trans. Corps, to Chief of Transportation Service, Hoboken, N.J., for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Resignation by Chaplain (first lieut., Reg. Army) S. G. Harrell as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Resignation by Chaplain (first lieut., Reg. Army) R. R. Rankin of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)

**CAVALRY.**  
Capt. J. E. Slack, 9th Cav., from sick in Department Hospital, Manila, Camp Stotsenburg, Pampanga. (July 18, Phil. D.)

**Cavalry, Unassigned.**  
Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. G. A. Furlington is detailed for duty with the M.T.C., and to Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for temporary duty, and then to Washington; Major A. O. Gillem is assigned to the 11th Cavalry, Monterey, Calif.; 2d Lieut. F. W. Drury to Fort Riley, Kas. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Officers of Cav. to duty as follows: Col. J. E. Cusack to 80 Boylston street, Boston, Mass.; Major R. Blaine (capt., Q.M.C.) to Camp Sherman, Chillicothe, Ohio, for duty as C.O. of the Auxiliary Remount Depot at that camp; Major L. E. Ball to 11 Monadnock Building, 3d and Market streets, San Francisco, Calif.; Capt. C. T. Colt to Washington; 1st Lieut. G. S. Clarke to Washington to Director of Purchase and Storage for duty with the Board of Contract Adjustment; 1st Lieut. C. B. Byrd is relieved from present detail as assistant to the military attaché, Roumania, and is detailed as assistant to the military attaché, Roumania. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Prov. 1st Lieut. M. J. Warner, Cav., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto his retirement is announced. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Resignations by E. B. Kerr, Jr., and H. C. Tathall, Cav., of commissions as temporary first lieutenants and provisional second lieutenants are accepted. (Aug. 26, War D.)  
Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. D. Adolph and G. I. Spéer, Cav., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Aug. 26, War D.)  
Resignation by E. D. Coyer, Cav., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Resignation by M. Griswold and C. M. Denny, Jr., Cav., of commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Aug. 28, War D.)

**CAVALRY, D.O.L.**  
Major B. L. Burch, Cav., D.O.L., is attached to the 15th Cav., Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., for duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)

**FIELD ARTILLERY.**  
**MAJOR GEN. W. J. SNOW, C.F.A.**  
**Field Artillery, Unassigned.**  
Officers of F.A. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. R. D. Johnson to 18th Field Art., Camp Pike, Ark.; Lieut. Col. V. P. Erwin to Camp Holabird, Md., Sept. 15; Capt. W. N. Range to C.G. of 3d F.A.; Capt. C. F. Gee to Camp Holabird, Md.; Capt. A. R. Pape is assigned to 12th F.A., and Camp Travis, Texas; 1st Lieut. W. G. Eddy is assigned to 14th F.A., Fort Sill, Okla.; 2d Lieut. F. O. Norris is assigned to 20th F.A., Camp Bragg, N.C. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Officers to the regiment indicated after his name and to Fort Sill, Okla., for duty: 2d Lieut. F. M. Lowdermilk, F.A., to 1st F.A.; L. T. Leonard, F.A., to 9th F.A.; E. W. Inglis, F.A., to 9th F.A. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
First Lieut. F.A., to duty as follows: 1st Lieut. J. W. Signer (attached to Air Ser.) to Langley Field, Hampton, Va.; 1st Lieut. C. O. Carney to San Francisco; 1st Lieut. M. L. Craig to 17th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
First Lieut. D. A. Carson, F.A., Washington, D.C., to Col. W. C. Potter, F.A., president of a board of officers convened in the office of the Chief of Field Art. for examination to determine his suitability for permanent appointment in the Regular Army. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Officers of F.A. assigned to the regiment indicated after name and to camp specified: 1st Lieut. M. A. Stuart, 12th F.A., Camp Travis, Texas; 2d Lieut. C. R. Hedin, 4th F.A., Camp Stanley, Texas. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Prov. 1st Lieut. W. W. Hubbard, H. Lockwood, Jr., and J. F. Lynch, F.A., having been found incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, their retirements are announced. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. H. W. Krother, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Resignation by H. B. Quimby, F.A., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Resignation by W. H. Ryder of his commissions as temporary captain, F.A., and prov. second lieut. Cav. is accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Resignation by S. L. Hassell, Jr., F.A., of his commissions

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as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Resignations by S. F. Miller and T. W. Wilmer, F.A., of commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. R. J. Von Maur, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 26, War D.)  
Resignation by Prov. 1st Lieut. E. M. McQua, F.A., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 26, War D.)

**COAST ARTILLERY CORPS.**  
**MAJOR GEN. F. W. COE, C.C.A.**  
Officers of C.A.C. to duty as follows: Lieut. Col. C. K. Wing, Jr., to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.; Capt. W. D. Murphy to Fort Winfield Scott, Calif., 31st Art. Brig. (C.A.C.); Capt. W. W. Rhein is assigned to 31st Art. Brig., Fort Winfield Scott. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Major P. Willis, C.A.C., to Fort Warren, Mass., for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Resignation by W. D. Dinsmore, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. are accepted. (Aug. 26, War D.)  
Resignation by S. H. Rosenblatt, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. first lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 26, War D.)  
Resignation by Prov. 2d Lieut. E. R. Guild, C.A.C., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Resignation by H. C. Bartlett, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Resignation by W. C. Ferguson, C.A.C., of his commissions as temporary captain and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)

**INFANTRY.**  
53D—First Lieut. A. L. Hart, 53d Inf., to Camp Grant, Ill., to duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
**Infantry, Unassigned.**  
Col. H. P. Hobbs, Inf., is relieved from detail in the I.G.D. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Col. W. C. Short, Inf., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, Aug. 31, 1919. (Aug. 26, War D.)  
Col. E. E. Lewis, Inf., is detailed as a member of the General Staff Corps. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Lieut. Col. C. H. Ball, Inf., is honorably discharged as lieut. col. U.S.A., only, Sept. 1, 1919. (Aug. 26, War D.)  
Major L. H. Stewart, Inf., will report in person to Col. F. A. Winter, Med. Corps, president of an Army retiring board at Washington, D.C., at such time as he may designate for examination by the board. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Major C. H. Danielson, Inf., is relieved from detail in the I.G.D. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Officers of Inf. to the C.G., Camp Taylor, Ky., for duty: Major S. R. Epperson, Capt. F. M. Lasseigne and E. E. Schweim. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. W. S. Mapes is assigned to 59th Inf. and to Camp Dodge, Iowa; Lieut. Col. W. C. Rogers to Governors Island, N.Y.; Capt. P. W. Mapes to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Div.; Capt. C. G. Lawrence to Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., for duty as camp motor transport officer; Capt. E. A. Allison to Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; 1st Lieut. W. C. Price, Jr., to Camp Travis, Texas, 2d Div.; 1st Lieut. W. B. Wilson assigned to 17th Inf., Camp Meade, Md. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Prov. 1st Lieut. H. N. Bakken, Inf., having been found by an Army retiring board incapacitated for active service on account of disability incident thereto, his retirement is announced. (Aug. 27, War D.)  
Officers of Inf. to duty as follows: Col. L. S. Roudiez is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of National Guard of South Carolina and to station at Columbia, S.C.; Col. F. H. Adams (capt., Q.M.C.) to Washington, Director of Purchase and Storage; Col. G. J. Holden is detailed as professor at the University of Vermont and State Agricultural College, Burlington, Vt.; Lieut. Col. C. S. Hoffman is detailed as professor at the Creighton University, Omaha, Neb.; Major A. R. Kimball is detailed for duty with the M.T.C. and to Army base supply, Norfolk, Va.; Major M. Reed is detailed for duty as inspector-instructor of the National Guard of New York and to New York city, N.Y.; Major T. Fox is detailed as professor at the Minneapolis high schools, Minneapolis, Minn.; Capt. C. L. Brosius to Camp Benning, Ga.; Capt. J. A. Summerson, Jr., to Fort Sam Houston, Texas. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Officers to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to 5th Inf.: 1st Lieut. R. Z. Crane, N. B. Chandler, R. Q. Whitten, F. R. Schucker, H. C. Reed, R. F. Kelley, J. E. Jeffers, 2d Lieut. E. L. Rice, A. T. McOne, A. W. S. Little, 22d Inf.; R. C. Babbitt, 2d Inf.; W. O. Samford, J. F. Lancaster, Jr., T. D. Joiner, 17th Inf.; J. F. Farley, 63d Inf. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Officers to Camp Meade, Md., for assignment to 5th Inf.: Capt. D. M. Bartow, Inf., 1st Lieut. W. A. Elliott, Inf., R. Tourillott and D. P. Spalding, 63d Inf., M. Petersen, 20th Inf., T. O. Garner, 63d Inf., C. S. Whitehead, 17th Inf., L. W. Turner, Inf., F. O. Lewis, 63d Inf., G. H. Passmore and B. F. O'Connor, Jr., 22d Inf., M. G. Eaton and F. M. Darr, 42d Inf. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Officers to Camp Dix, N.J., for assignment to 50th Inf.: Capt. E. A. Thomson, 63d Inf., W. G. Purdy and M. V. Fortier, 42d Inf., E. M. Glenn, 22d Inf., R. M. Winfield, 63d Inf., E. B. Crabbill, 13th Inf., 1st Lieut. O. W. Reed, 63d Inf., J. E. Dahlquist, 56th Inf., J. K. Cubbison, 18th Inf., E. G. Arnold, 63d Inf., A. L. Willis, 42d Inf., E. F. Gillespie, Inf. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Capt. C. D. Lewis, Inf., is honorably discharged as captain, U.S.A., only, Sept. 10. (Aug. 26, War D.)  
Capt. H. H. Barnhart, Inf., upon his discharge from Walter Reed Hospital, is assigned to duty with the General Staff. (Aug. 28, War D.)  
Capt. J. V. Russell, Inf., to Camp Lee, Va., for discharge. (Aug. 28, War D.)

(Continued on next page.)



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(Continued from preceding page.)

First Lieut. P. H. Gadelbusch, Inf., is transferred to General Hospital No. 19, Green, N.C., for observation and treatment. (Aug. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. J. R. Brown, Inf., from duty with the statistic branch, General Staff, effective Sept. 1, 1919. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. 1st Lieut. W. O. Nelson and Prov. 2d Lieut. S. M. Palm, Inf., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Resignations of F. S. Spruill, jr., J. T. Bell, T. L. Gaddy and H. P. Folwell, Inf., of commissions as temporary captains and prov. second lieutenants are accepted. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Resignations of Prov. 1st Lieut. L. A. Dunbar, J. H. Helmer, Prov. 2d Lieut. R. P. Wildes, P. J. Swank and W. H. Ogden. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Resignation by W. M. Smith, jr., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Resignation by E. E. Stansbery, Inf., of his commissions as temporary first lieut. and prov. second lieut. is accepted. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Resignation by J. E. Martin, Inf., of his commissions as temporary major and captain (Reg. Army) is accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Resignations by Prov. Capt. G. H. Butler and Prov. 2d Lieut. S. H. Smyth, Inf., of commissions as officers of the Army are accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Resignations by L. C. Wing, J. L. Blanding and F. G. Hinman, Inf., of their commissions as temporary first lieut. and provisional second lieutenants are accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Resignations by E. St. George and J. E. Curran, Inf., of their commissions as temporary captains and provisional second lieutenants are accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)

### PHILIPPINE SCOUTS.

Resignation by 1st Lieut. C. E. Bernard, P.S., of his commission as an officer of the Army is accepted. (Aug. 27, War D.)

### MOTOR TRANSPORT CORPS.

Capt. H. C. Mitchell, M.T.C., to Chicago, Ill., M.T. General Depot, for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Capt. B. T. Jones, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. C. G. Perring, M.T.C., to Camp Boyd, El Paso, Texas. (Aug. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. W. A. Quiney, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Aug. 27, War D.)

First Lieut. H. M. Hempy, M.T.C., to Camp Holabird, Md., for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

### CHEMICAL WARFARE SERVICE.

First Lieut. H. W. Loving, Chem. War. Ser., to Edgewood, Md., for duty. (Aug. 28, War D.)

### DISCHARGED FROM TEMPORARY RANK.

Col. O. Hope, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, Sept. 2, 1919. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, Sept. 2, 1919: Col. G. L. Hicks, A.G.D., A. P. S. Hyde, F.A., C. D. Winn, F.A. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, Sept. 14, 1919: Col. G. G. Bailey, Q.M.C., O. P. M. Hazard, U.S.A., J. W. Stilwell, Inf. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Col. G. D. Arrowsmith, U.S.A., is honorably discharged as colonel, U.S.A., only, to take effect this date. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Officers are honorably discharged as lieut. cols., U.S.A., only, to take effect this date: Lieut. Col. E. F. Rice and E. F. Harding, Inf., J. J. O'Hara, Cav., P. S. Gage, U.S.A. (Aug. 28, War D.)

### RETIRED OFFICERS.

Officers relieved from their present assignment and duties and from active duty Aug. 31, 1919, and home: Col. L. M. Koehler, B. H. Cheever, Capt. H. F. McFeeley, U.S.A., retired. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Col. S. W. Roessler, U.S.A., retired, from further active duty, Aug. 31, 1919. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Col. F. L. Palmer from further active duty Aug. 31, to home. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Col. G. LeB. Brown, U.S.A., from further active duty Aug. 31, to home. (Aug. 27, War D.)

### MISCELLANEOUS ORDERS.

Major R. D. McCord, Provost Marshal General's Dept., to Minneapolis, Minn., for duty in connection with recruiting. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, Sept. 2, 1919: Col. M. Young and A. Trotter, C.A., O. O. Zellars, Q.M.C., A. M. Mason, C.A., H. S. Brown, F.A. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Officers are honorably discharged as colonels, U.S.A., only, Oct. 30, 1919: Col. C. F. Martin, Cav., D. O. McDonald, F.A. (Aug. 26, War D.)

Officers to Fort Riley, Kas., on Sept. 25, Mounted Service School, as students: Lieut. Col. C. L. Stevenson, Cav., R. W. Barker, F.A., Majors C. M. Haverkamp and D. W. Morton, Cav., J. Andrews, F.A., K. G. Eastham, Cav., F. D. McGee, 6th Cav., C. DeWitt, jr., 8d Cav., L. A. Sprinkle and A. W. Roffe, Cav., C. B. Compton, 13th Cav.; Capt. P. E. Frank, 5th Cav., E. H. Gorman, 4th Cav., E. F. Shaffer, 14th Cav., O. Porter, Cav., G. E. Huthstainer, 10th Cav., T. E. Boudinot, 8th Cav.; 1st Lieut. T. B. Appgar, 11th Cav., L. L. Elzas, 1st Cav., H. R. Kilbourne, 16th Cav. (Aug. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. W. Hingworth, band leader, now at Fort Williams, Maine, from duty with the 2d Band, C.A.C., and is assigned to the 20th F.A., and to Camp Bragg, N.C., for duty as band leader. (Aug. 28, War D.)

First Lieut. H. T. Warsaw, U.S.A., unassigned, is re-

lieved from duty with the statistics branch, General Staff. (Aug. 27, War D.)

Second Lieut. H. Jagendorf, band leader, from duty with 18th F.A. and assigned to the 19th F.A., and to Camp Bragg, N.C. (Aug. 27, War D.)

### PROVISIONAL APPOINTMENTS MADE PERMANENT.

Prov. appointments in the Reg. Army of officers are made permanent: Capt. E. Yeager, F.A., F. W. Huntington, J. W. Cotton, H. C. Dempewolf, 1st Lieut. T. G. O'Malley, Inf., V. R. Woodruff, F.A., C. A. Powell, Cav., E. M. Graves, R. F. Edgett, J. P. Ratajczak, S. D. Marks, jr., F.A., F. T. Cox, Cav., J. P. Heyner, F.A., H. P. Plummer, Cav., W. O. Dunckel, F.A., W. A. Falck, Cav., T. C. Garner, Inf. (Aug. 28, War D.)

Provisional appointments in the V.C. of the Regular Army of officers are made permanent for appointment in the Regular Army: Probational 2d Lieut. E. C. Conant, D. H. Millan, J. L. Hartman, C. C. Bourland, S. C. Robertson, G. L. Richards, asst. vets. (Aug. 27, War D.)

## THE NAVY.

Other Navy orders appear on an earlier page.

### NAVY NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 29, 1919.

#### PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE NAVY.

Lieut. Comdr. G. F. Neal to be commander from July 1, 1919.

Lieut. G. L. Schuyler to be a lieut. comdr. from July 1, 1919.

Lieut. W. P. Beecher to be a lieut. comdr. from Aug. 15, 1919.

Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants from June 7, 1919: E. L. Van Kirk and E. H. Quinlan.

Ensign L. Wood to be a lieutenant (j.g.) from June 5, 1919.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) from June 3, 1919: R. S. Berkey, C. E. Braine, W. F. Boyer, B. S. Dague, T. A. Solberg, J. A. Vincent, O. J. Wheeler, R. J. Walker, J. D. Price, T. J. Keliher, W. F. Loventhal, C. W. Hamill, W. E. MacKay, A. J. Selman, J. M. Bloom, T. T. Patterson, O. T. Gilliam and I. Parker.

Assistant surgeons to be passed assistant surgeons with rank of lieutenants from July 30, 1919: J. Harper, P. Richmond, jr., G. C. Wilson, R. H. Miller, G. W. Taylor and V. H. Carson.

Asst. Surg. E. W. Torrey, U.S.N.R.F., to be an assistant surgeon in Navy with rank of lieut. (j.g.) from Dec. 10, 1919.

P.A. Paymr. W. R. Van Buren to be a paymaster with rank of lieut. comdr. from July 1, 1919.

Lieut. (T) L. N. Moeller to be an asst. civil engr. with rank of lieut. (j.g.) from July 1, 1919.

Blair J. C. Holmes to be a chief boatswain from Jan. 11, 1919.

Gunnr. S. A. Farrell to be a chief gunner from Jan. 13, 1919.

Blair C. C. Beach, retired, to be a chief boatswain, retired, from Aug. 3, 1919.

Gunnr. E. A. Robie, retired, to be a chief gunner, retired, from July 22, 1919.

#### Promotions, Temporary Service.

Lieutenants to be lieutenant commanders (T) from July 1, 1919: J. R. Roth, C. Withers, T. A. M. Craven, S. S. Thurston, P. C. Ransom, J. A. Lee, A. E. Donahue, J. D. Jones, W. Masek, E. S. McCawley, L. D. Pickering, A. L. Hase, F. B. Conger, jr., L. H. Lewis, S. N. Moore, W. G. B. Hatch, V. Wood, L. H. Thebaud, J. R. Webb, H. W. Pillsbury, W. Cochran, J. B. Timberlake, jr., L. W. Clarke, M. Hudson, G. Hutchins, H. F. Floyd and J. H. Hoffman.

Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants (T) from July 1, 1919: W. J. Russell, A. C. Leonard, E. F. Lindstrom, E. V. Wilder, C. F. Healer, L. M. Palmer, H. Plander, H. E. Cressman, B. F. Blume, R. Anderson, R. C. Bright, S. L. Owen, E. E. Carlisle, G. H. Wheeler, D. Campbell, J. W. Eaton, A. L. King, R. P. Helm, W. P. Turner, L. O. Parrott, L. Mead, R. H. Watkins, A. R. Boileau, H. Wycherly, M. J. Cayton, W. A. Northrup, G. A. Miller, G. Stone, J. E. Drever, W. I. Denny, F. Dobie, W. J. Poland, T. Fether, E. H. Roach, O. J. Dahl, W. W. Wesley, A. Skolasky, W. E. Follin, F. Benne, C. E. Parker, W. H. Thomas, L. M. Harvey, A. J. Hoffman, E. Eser, W. Johnson, E. H. Brown, E. M. Wanner, A. L. Johnson, J. F. Cooper, F. J. McManamon, W. F. Marriner, C. P. Kilmer, A. A. Bressman, W. J. Fanger, R. L. Reuling, E. J. Richards, J. M. Gibson, M. J. Werner, A. G. Somers, G. A. Gast, M. C. Erwin, A. P. Spencer, R. T. Bamford, L. A. Yancey, H. H. Phares, J. Moran, E. H. Petri, R. F. Streits, S. J. Dreilshak, E. F. Bilson, J. J. Morgan, C. E. Nelson, O. M. May, F. G. Lemke, E. F. Sale, E. L. Moyer, T. O. Ryan, J. Erikson, jr.

Lieutenants (j.g.) to be lieutenants (T) from July 1, 1919: G. Payne, W. H. Stuart, L. E. Orris, H. E. Fosdick, A. O. Mundale, J. C. Hicks, C. W. Henckler, H. Quinton, H. C. Brown, J. S. Wierszowski, G. W. Allen, E. T. Coon, G. H. Turner, F. A. Ruf, T. M. Arrowsmith, W. R. Giddens, E. C. Marheineke, J. D. Cornell, O. I. Ostrom, W. H. Newman, G. Enos, F. P. Brown, T. E. Orr, H. L. Thompson, J. D. Lennon, E. V. Brynn, W. A. Reynolds, L. K. Orr, F. Mordridge, C. J. Smith, J. Rayhart, L. A. White, E. B. Robinson, L. B. Bishop, H. Byr, N. E. Smith, M. M. Nelson, O. H. Small, W. B. Anderson, W. P. Crowley, L. M. Biller, R. Southern, E. A. Posey, J. F. McConlogue, J. K. Konieczny, O. V. Pedersen, H. Eismann, W. E. Sharon, H. G. Mecklenberg, E. S. Nason, R. De Bellefeuille, J. H. Burke, G. E. Comstock, R. M. Jeffries, F. L. McAllellan, F. L. Rose, W. A. Blazo, H. G. Haynes, H. L. Ritchie, R. E. Hall, L. W. Thomas, G. W. Haynes, C. Braun, jr., O. Morrison, J. A. Curran, E. Roelle, and E. D. Berry.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) (T) from July 1, 1919: E. W. Hartsell, R. G. Berger, F. C. Shoebridge, W. S. Hayes, J. H. Mitchell, M. J. Otis, W. H. Parker, jr., E. J. Driscoll, W. P. Thomas, E. Walton, S. B. Ogden, B. Allen, A. F. Fols, W. M. Robertson, J. F. Greeley, R. V. Anderson, jr., W. O. Tait, H. H. Fisher, jr., A. Pedrick, L. McCutcheon, A. F. Morrill, J. D. Griffin, S. Temple, W. R. Squire, L. S. Phillips, L. S. Kinneer, F. D. H. Eaton, D. B. Caldwell, M. K. Coleman, N. F. Thompson, E. A. Scholz, E. W. Thorne, P. M. Gussell, J. P. McNally, E. DeM. Payne, G. M. Stevens, J. C. Newman, C. E. Knapp, P. P. Hittinger, A. E. Loucks, R. L. Atwell, R. N. Calkins, F. A. Hardesty, E. W. Edwards, C. W. Hiekenell, E. W. Duggan, J. H. Duncan, J. F. Sullivan, E. F. Wilson, D. G. Beschler, E. L. Cole, A. J. Grant, B. C. Decker, D. S. Briery, E. W. Upton, jr., S. R. Whitehurst, H. F. Massnick, J. A. Cronin, W. H. Bloesser, P. M. Woodwell, C. S. Seely, S. M. Hunt, L. B. Tyson, J. W. Truitt, M. F. Smith, O. Follie, L. B. Shaw, J. M. Schmissrauter, D. E. Martini, T. E. Ayers, L. E. Shaw.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) (T) from July 1, 1919: J. J. Dem, J. L. Freese, C. F. Adams, E. J. Hayden, C. Bell, T. R. Jones, E. A. O'Neill, W. W. Brougham, W. T. Van Voris, A. P. Judson, M. Bakewell, W. E. Phillips, T. Ryan, jr., O. N. Fontaine, J. Q. Chapman, R. H. Gay, F. E. Vessel, jr., J. H. Woodward, C. R. Jones, W. H. Stanton, A. F. Anderson, T. C. Jenkins, E. H. Strickland, E. F. London, J. L. Cassidy, A. C. Torrey, A. L. Hopkins, E. F. Wright, J. P. Hildman, W. H. Mann, jr., F. E. Cook, F. A. Lawrence, G. W. Travis, M. B. Cartmell, F. P. Martin, M. T. Grubham, R. L. Jones, W. Ramsey, H. C. Southall, J. P. Steedley, J. M. Jensen, T. D. Case, F. Ford, W. F. Roessler, R. D. Richardson, R. Jackson, R. G. Deewall, O. Henrichsen, M. W. Hodgdon, J. A. Kelly, J. G. Hughes, J. De Rua, S. Limont, F. W. Rasch, L. P. Ledoux, H. F. Newton, H. C. Rohlf, L. Turner, O. M. Johnson, E. W. Ward, J. L. Marshall, F. L. Early, P. Talbot, H. L. Pitts, C. F. Waters, S. T. Morlarity, C. W. Van Horne, G. F. Degraives, C. A. Suber, E. P. Homer, E. J. Lysaught, H. F. Mulloy, F. Keil, F. L. Lanham, D. B. McClary, O. Nelson.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) (T) from July 1, 1919: C. R. Dunne, A. Henderson, L. O. Houston, A. A. Elliot, P. R. Zeller, G. F. Coulson, J. E. Jooey, E. B. Brix, E. E. Watkins, P. M. Lund, V. B. Jarvis, J. G. Finton, B. O. Parker, L. S. Moore, J. E. Vollmer, M. Brazil, G. Harris, A. M. Dryden, J. O. Grom, E. N. Joly, G. R. Ringquist, W. L. Wagner, A. R. McCartney, P. C. Reed, J. A. Egenhoff, G. E. Patton, A. F. Thram, P. A. Decker, J. E. Landers, G. M. Rice, L. B. Hubbel, H. A. Harrison, O. Knight, C. B. Dahl-



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Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) (T) from July 1, 1919: T. J. Quinn, A. J. Wheaton, A. Brown, A. S. Fenton, J. J. Loring, E. L. Dench, W. R. Simpson, jr., F. L. Emerson, H. A. McKee, D. F. Kelly, A. G. Headley, J. F. Coffee, H. O. Jones, K. Cartwright, L. R. Madison, A. Lerch, A. Carnegie, J. W. Lane, J. L. Taylor, J. G. Ennsenparger, jr., H. E. Crosby, J. H. Davis, O. R. Crandall, D. L. F. Dodd, W. G. Landis, W. S. Morse, F. E. Kennedy, J. E. Arnold, P. S. Mock, W. B. Holder, O. M. McAfee, A. H. Adams, R. F. Jones, R. E. Farnsworth, F. A. Mullen, R. O. Ramsay, C. D. Williams, R. I. Mayorga, W. J. Shackelford, P. D. Clyde, R. F. Adams, E. J. Crosby, H. T. Collins, H. F. Parks, J. F. Grimm, D. E. Robertson, W. Williams, J. E. Carr, J. E. Roach, L. F. Leventhal, W. S. Wharton, R. McK. Stover, A. M. Geis, C. F. Eddy, R. B. Ryder, J. E. Dingwell, A. B. Bennett, E. B. Parsons, J. G. Coffin, F. Eggert, L. E. Gehres, W. H. Holden, F. H. Dutton, A. C. Dunn, L. T. Forbes, J. W. Buttrick, R. S. Bailey, B. A. Sullivan, L. B. Beatty, H. W. Scott, P. A. Thompson, J. B. McGovern, J. W. Loman, R. K. Jeffereis, F. E. White, L. W. Preston.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) (T) from July 1, 1919: L. M. McCluskey, W. P. Downing, R. E. Crowley, E. F. Thrall, S. L. Oliver, C. S. Allen, E. W. Christie, R. T. Brengle, J. D. Kennedy, A. G. Crafts, R. C. Newman, H. W. Moss, W. T. McCarro, W. O. Dyer, F. R. Avery, O. J. Dyer, N. E. Miller, R. L. Chisholm, L. R. Walsh, J. L. Flynn, L. L. Burden, O. E. Dimmitt, K. J. Van House, E. G. Brooks, O. A. Boardman, W. C. Eubank, L. O. Eddy, jr., O. W. Proctor, H. B. Summers, E. E. Richardson, E. J. Tiernan, H. M. Kitchen, W. W. Miller, E. M. Hope, jr., W. F. Whelan, H. G. Wheaton, H. W. Neely, J. O. Kinsky, B. S. Brown, S. T. Sutton, E. O. Peterson, M. P. Hall, F. E. Matthews, M. B. Carralier, H. D. Scott, L. P. Harris, W. F. Burton, L. B. McNulty, P. L. Hughes, L. F. Edelman, W. C. Doane, C. J. Naumilket, R. A. Light, C. W. Scribner, A. W. Liddle, A. Mandel, L. K. Winans, G. McS. Lupo, A. K. Rumsey, S. H. Oviatt, H. J. Dunne, R. F. Richardson, J. J. Cooney, T. A. O'Connor, C. G. Simpson, W. W. Miller, L. G. Gauder, E. P. Short, D. W. Jones, R. S. Maugham, O. G. Chandler, E. F. Powell, L. K. Beaver, L. H. C. Johnson, J. O. Jenkins, F. R. Uhlig.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) (T) from July 1, 1919: B. H. Corning, J. W. McColl, C. M. Hammond, D. G. Davis, C. P. Schlachter, D. H. Kane, C. O. Beck, L. C. H. Beighley, W. J. O'Hara, R. E. Daniels, G. L. Hart, G. O. Wrenmore, L. P. Kane, W. A. F. Lavallette, A. A. Howell, F. A. Lunsen, C. E. Chamberlain, G. R. Bostain, R. Jones, W. A. Irwin, W. G. Lebeque, G. R. Milbourne, C. O. Gillis, P. H. Taft, J. R. Tobin, O. H. Crawford, A. F. Peterson, G. O. Augustine, E. L. Garnett, A. E. Maghisa, D. J. Kiely, J. H. Kevers, W. Lash, L. F. Kepple, W. R. Schimmeyer, M. Laurence, H. A. Berch, W. Pfeiffer, E. G. Nolan, W. F. A. Dixon, E. A. Stein, W. R. Ross, G. E. Hummer, A. Hanchett, O. F. Grisham, R. G. Seger, R. F. Tillman, O. G. Harris, L. G. C. Sinner, C. W. Hastings, L. A. Cole, L. L. White, R. F. Tichenor, C. W. Manegold, E. L. Burgess, E. D. Lundberg, C. B. Fields, F. K. Lucas, A. S. Lewis.

Ensigns to be lieutenants (j.g.) (T) from July 1, 1919: H. P. Knickerbocker, J. A. Manfrin, S. M. Thompson, P. L. Reid, O. Gmelich, O. E. Reynolds, J. N. McTiggan, F. W. Ickes, J. Mather, M. Anderson, E. T. Marr, I. D. Spoonmore, W. G. Neal, L. E. Auger, O. R. Hoffecker, S. A. Katz, A. V. Chisholm, R. E. Thomas, E. V. Thompson, J. H. Thomas, W. Hartenstein, J. E. Cordes, J. R. Robson, J. S. Hawkins, E. B. McClaine, R. F. Davis, C. H. Frack, A. J. Butler, W. E. Stephen, L. Sicer, H. L. Burmann, E. J. Tyrell, V. D. Duke, C. S. East, W. C. Betser, B. Williams, T. Downa and G. J. Tansey.

Warrant officers to be ensigns (T) from Aug. 1, 1919: C. E. Godkin, O. H. Ahrens, O. A. Brown, E. E. Reber, W. D. Bonner, W. Wilkinson, A. S. Billings and A. E. Baker.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be ensigns (T) from Aug. 1, 1919: F. S. Beach, E. E. Krause, H. C. Behner, G. E. Weigel and B. F. Taylor.

Ensign J. W. Dupaquier, U.S.N.R.F., to be an ensign (T) from April 22, 1919.

Medical inspectors to be medical directors, rank of captain (T): H. O. Shiffert, from Feb. 8, 1919; J. E. Iden, from March 11, 1919.

Surgeons to be medical inspectors, rank of commander (T): H. W. Cole, jr., Feb. 8, 1919; A. H. Allen, March 11, 1919; E. P. Huff, June 6, 1919.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be assistant surgeons, rank of lieut. (j.g.) (T), from June 15, 1919: J. A. Meledy, J. R. Marshall, J. MacDonald, P. R. Heber, T. M. MacLachlan and T. O. Cole.

Lieut. E. Frothingham, U.S.N.R.F., to be an assistant surgeon, rank of lieut. (j.g.) (T), from Aug. 15, 1919.

Officers of U.S.N.R.F. to be assistant dental surgeons, rank of lieut. (j.g.) (T), from June 15, 1919: C. E. Reynolds, G. S. Weigester, L. B. Lang, O. L. Garcia and T. F. Donahoe.

Lieut. A. E. D'Armona, U.S.N.R.F., to be an asst. dental surg., rank of lieut. (j.g.) (T), from Aug. 1, 1919.

Lieut. C. L. Tompkins, U.S.N.R.F., to be an asst. dental surg., rank of lieut. (j.g.) (T), from Aug. 15, 1919.

P.A. Paymr. T. DeF. Harris to be a pay inspector, rank of commander (T), from April 23, 1919.

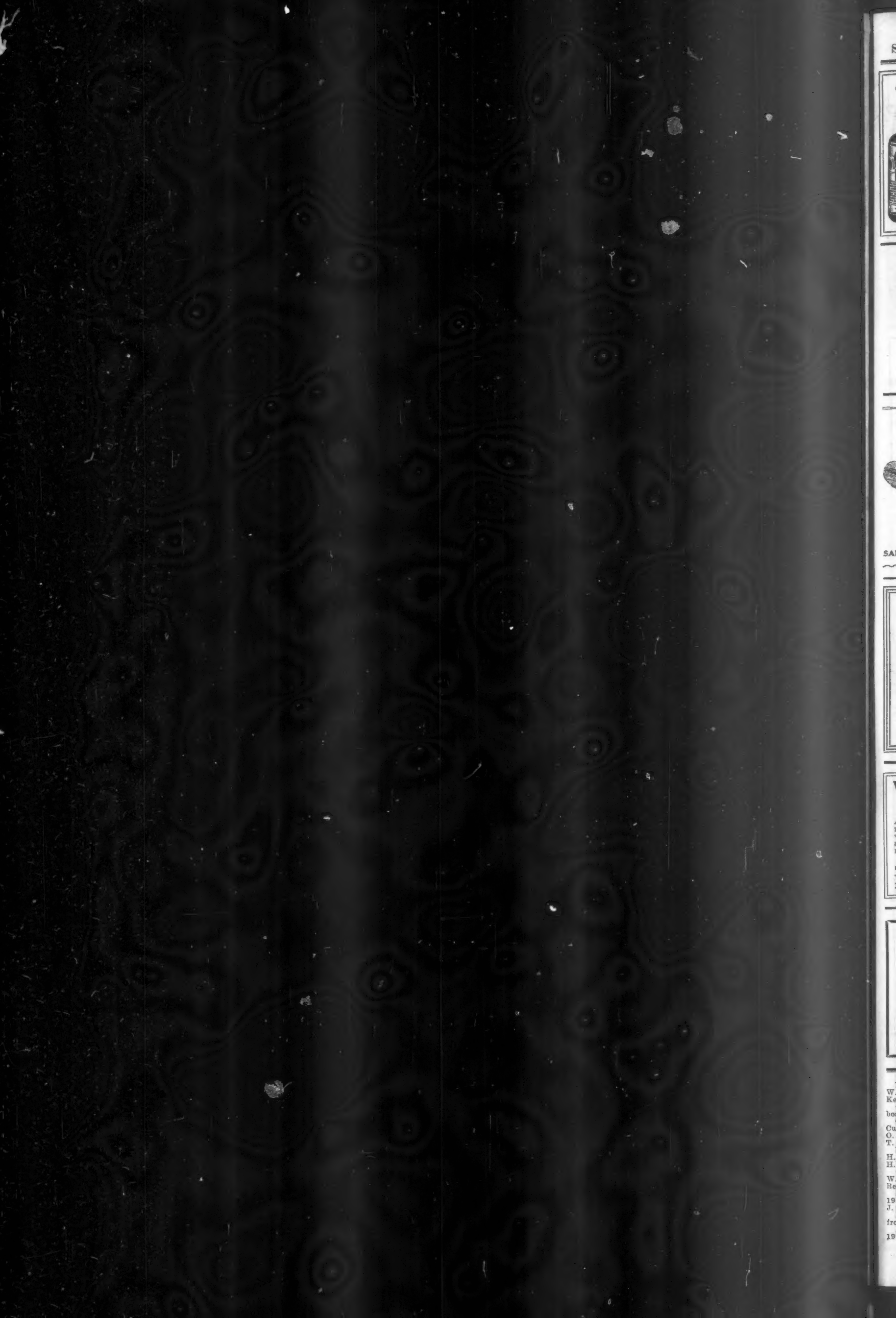
P.A. Paymr. F. T. Watrous to be a pay inspector, rank of commander (T) from May 3, 1919.

Acting Chief Clerk E. B. Foster to be an asst. paymr., rank of ensign (T), from Aug. 1, 1919.



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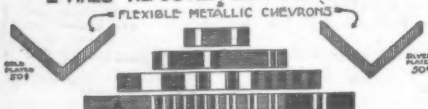


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## MARINE CORPS NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 29, 1919.

PROMOTIONS AND APPOINTMENTS IN THE MARINE CORPS.

Major O. C. Hine, M.C.R., to be a captain in the Marine Corps (T) from July 1, 1918, next after Capt. H. C. Savage, jr. Captains to be first lieutenants (T) from Aug. 16, 1917: H. D. Shannon, R. M. Johnson, L. R. Jones, R. J. Bartholomew, B. B. MacArthur, C. A. Larkin, E. Mehlinger, W. B. Croka, L. R. Long, A. R. Shinkle, B. Gootee, jr., G. H. Morse, jr., M. M. Ducote, W. W. Walker, L. B. Freeman, W. H. Taylor, jr., L. W. Burnham, W. K. Snyder, S. Ladd, R. M. Montague, A. Willie, jr., C. Z. Leshar, J. C. Wood, T. R. Jewett, W. T. Evans, G. D. Hamilton, C. I. Emery, C. P. Matteson, R. R. Hinkle, N. H. Massie, R. H. Jeschke, F. P. Mulcahy, F. C. Wheeler, T. E. Kendrick, A. A. Le Boeuf, A. W. Ogle, W. Van D. Jewett, R. S. Lytle, P. E. McDermott, D. J. Kendall, H. St. C. Wright, L. Stone, A. A. Gladden, L. B. Reagan, D. S. Brown, R. H. Pepper, R. L. Nelson, J. B. Wilson, J. M. Sellers, J. D. Colomy, G. M. Sturgis, O. W. Weigs, J. W. Knighton, C. L. Murray, G. L. Maxwell, jr., J. C. Bennett, J. A. Mixson, C. B. Raleigh, W. L. Hollingsworth, O. K. Brown, C. D. Roberts, G. L. Gloeckner and G. B. Erskine.

Captains to be first lieutenants (T) from Aug. 28, 1917: L. F. S. Horan, P. Beauchamp, P. A. Murray, jr., J. H. Craig, R. C. Mack, Peirce, C. M. Bain, T. A. Tighe, D. Bellamy, R. O. Sanderson, L. S. Davis, H. B. Freeman, E. D. Kalbfleisch, C. G. Hicks, L. D. Hermie and L. H. Brown. Captains to be first lieutenants (T): R. E. Mills, from Feb. 1, 1918; P. P. Swett, June 7, 1918; P. S. Hanway, June 8; A. C. Perkinson, June 14; R. D. Evans, June 16.

Captains to be first lieutenants (T) from July 1, 1918: H. R. Anderson, C. M. Ruffner, C. L. Fordney, H. H. Phipps, W. E. Lawson, J. H. Williamson, C. F. Byrd, O. B. Caets, W. W. Ashurst, R. F. Boyd, R. McN. Wilcox, C. A. Berghoff, W. S. Hallenberg, C. A. Etheridge, W. A. Bell, W. Brodhead and H. Moore.

Officers of Marine Corps Reserve to be first lieutenants in Marine Corps (T) from July 1, 1918: W. J. Crossen, T. R. Shearer, L. J. Hughes, D. M. Taft, J. Maguire, C. O. Major, G. A. Flambeck, J. H. Weaver, W. S. Hilles, E. W. Franklin, S. F. Birthright, H. W. Mitchell, F. H. Fleer, jr., J. H. Legendre, W. M. Radcliffe and B. G. Bradley; from Aug. 15, 1918, I. P. Wheaton, R. Livingston, C. J. Lohmiller, H. F. Adams, H. M. Peter, C. W. Henkle, S. B. Kemom and G. B. Newman.

Captains to be first lieutenants (T) from Aug. 16, 1918, next after 1st Lieut. W. F. Brown: S. R. Vandenberg, L. W. Bartol, G. L. Maynard, jr., D. C. Levy and S. P. Milliken. First lieutenants to be second lieutenants (T) from Aug. 15, 1918: J. B. Carhart, L. H. Reyburn, O. E. Kelly, M. J. Gould, H. J. Rice, C. Adams, B. H. Pollitt, J. Groff, P. S. Geer, G. W. Walker, A. L. Whiteside, G. Draine, G. R. Rowan, T. H. Cartwright, L. I. Bruns, W. S. Farley and G. C. Moore.

Reserve officers to be second lieutenants, Marine Corps (T), from June 1, 1919: H. J. Norton, S. Kios, F. L. Lamb, M. C. Carpenter, A. P. Booty, R. A. Beck, H. W. Miller, B. Van Moss, J. Gallivan, G. W. Kirkman, W. V. Brown, L. H. M. Sanderson, E. C. Smith, J. F. Plachta, J. Makohin, O. K. Manahan, H. E. Roscerans, J. L. Moody, jr., F. T. Molthen, G. W. Chamberlain, S. P. MacNeill, R. L. McAdams, H. H. Titus, C. R. Ford, R. F. David, C. F. Schilt and G. L. Murray.

Temporary and Reserve officers to be second lieutenants in Marine Corps (T) from Aug. 19, 1919: R. D. Foote, jr., J. W. Mueller, J. F. McVey, C. St. Clair, J. Waller, O. Salzman, H. W. Shurcliff, H. W. Gamble, R. F. Singluff, T. Quigley, P. W. Guilfoyle, F. E. Becker, N. E. London, E. L. Mulhally, J. J. Mahoney, A. J. Phillips, W. O. Corbin, J. P. McEann, H. A. Ellsworth, W. C. Barnaby, M. C. Gregory, G. P. Bloedel, J. Strong, T. Dwight, J. J. Haley, F. D. Creamer, H. E. Horner, R. W. Maxwell, W. F. Thalheimer, B. F. Fogg, H. Cobb, T. F. Joyce, W. F. Brown, J. W. Lattin, H. A. Riekers, E. McEvoy, C. D. Meginness, E. B. Mimms, H. Baptist, R. W. Williams, W. G. Gunn, C. E. Clark, M. Kearney, E. H. W. Holt, B. G. Brodstrom, J. Watson, J. P. Harris, H. H. Corsette, A. A. McDonald, C. O. Snyder, F. F. Zissa, M. Canavan, C. G. Maas, A. W. French, S. B. Anderson, J. Diskin, L. Carter, C. D. Baylis, A. Dickerson, F. J. Ashwood, E. E. Brong, H. H. Shepherd, A. B. Sage, G. A. Brodstrom, F. B. Hoyt, J. F. Cassidy, S. J. Handsley.

Temporary and Reserve officers to be second lieutenants in Marine Corps (T) from Aug. 19, 1919: T. J. Kilcourse, T. M. Cummings, O. W. Lavietz, C. B. Loring, D. R. Nimmer, D. L. Ford, E. M. Northensold, S. M. Bankert, H. S. Hausmann, J. F. Nettekoven, S. L. Zee, H. W. Whitney, H. G. Joerges, J. H. Parker, N. E. Olanson, S. P. Corning, J. P. Schwerin, D. L. Clifford, W. J. Mosher, V. Bourdette, R. I. Avery, E. T. Bayman, P. A. Lesser, A. O. Larson, J. N. Shaw, E. F. O'Day, T. E. Wicks, J. J. Kesel, C. F. Morrison, M. Corbett, W. P. Grow, H. P. Crouch, A. L. Sims, O. DeV. Keown, R. H. Schubert, O. A. Hill, G. W. Hopke, F. Israel, C. J. Norstrand, C. J. Widdfield, J. T. Foster, W. J. Whaling, C. T. Beecher, W. Sweet, W. R. Enk, M. L. Lowther, G. O. Thomas, E. F. Schaefer, W. Summerlin, C. F. Merz, H. C. Moore, P. Hill, P. D. Pyolo, L. M. Polzer, M. R. Gustavus, W. B. Casey, E. G. Kirkpatrick, J. R. Caldwell, A. W. Boden, J. D. O'Leary, G. O. Darnall, L. R. Pugh, H. D. Barger, D. W. Lewis, R. Wiedemer, A. L. Caperton, H. O. Martin, C. McL. Lott, A. E. Benson, W. G. Kilgore, J. D. Brady, J. G. Bowen, L. Sullivan, H. D. Palmer, H. D. Boyden, E. Rovigno, H. J. Adams, R. W. Conroy, R. E. Stephens and F. G. Cowie.

## COAST GUARD NOMINATIONS.

Nominations received by the Senate Aug. 29, 1919.

First Lieut. of Engrs. J. E. Dorry to be a captain of Engrs. from Aug. 21, 1919, in place of Capt. of Engrs. C. F. Nash, retd.

Cadet Engineers to be third lieutenants of Engineers from date of oath and acceptance, to fill original vacancies: C. W. Dean and W. G. Bloom.

## COAST GUARD CONFIRMATIONS.

Nominations confirmed by the Senate Aug. 29, 1919.

Second Lieuts. of Engrs. W. C. Maglathlin and W. M. Prall to be first lieuts. of Engineers; 3d Lieut. of Engrs. W. M. Troll to be a second lieut. of Engineers; 1st Lieut. J. F. Hottel to be a captain; 2d Lieut. F. A. Nichols to be a first lieut.

## NAVY GAZETTE.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 27, 1919.

Capt. J. V. Klemann to Hoboken, N. J., Transport Force; R. E. Pope to command U.S.S. Martha Washington. Comdrs.: H. O. Rittenhouse, ret., to home, relieved all active duty; E. F. Robinson to duty Patoka. Comdrs. (M.C.): O. J. Mink to Naval Training Sta., Virgin Island; W. S. Bainbridge to duty Naval Hosp., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Lieut. Comdr.: P. J. Murphy to duty Patoka; E. L. Barr to conn. f.o. U.S.S. 32 and in command when commissioned; E. W. Hansen to home and wait orders; R. E. P. Elmer to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., for duty in elementary and advanced flight training; H. B. Riete to 12th Naval Dist.

Lieuts.: C. H. Havill to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty in elementary and advanced flight training; R. E. Farner to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, in elementary and advanced flight training; H. W. Clark to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, in elementary and advanced flight training; A. W. Radford to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty in elementary and advanced flight training; H. J. White to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty in elementary and advanced flight training; H. E. Halland to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty in elementary and advanced flight training; G. W. Johnson to U.S.S. South Dakota; S. E. Dillon to U.S.S. Wisconsin; A. E. Schrader to U.S.S. Chester; R. W. Fleming, jr., to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty in elementary and advanced flight training; S. H. Wooser to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty in elementary and advanced flight training; F. W. Wead to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, Fla., for duty in elementary and advanced flight training; H. B. Broadfoot to Naval Air Sta., Pensacola, for duty in elementary and advanced flight training.

Lieuts. J. W. Dodge and J. J. Buskin to commandant 5th Naval Dist.

Lieuts. C. N. Conover to Houma; S. G. Pock to duty Patoka.

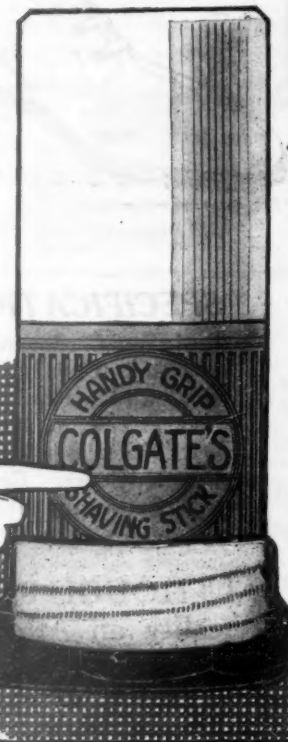
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Lieuts. (M.C.): L. O. Schotky to 2d Prov. Brig., U.S. Marines, Santo Domingo, D.R.; A. I. Dodson to U.S.S. Michigan; J. H. Osburn to U.S.S. Morey; R. A. Kern to Naval Hosp., 4th Naval Dist.; S. Segal, jr., to Naval Hosp., Hampton Roads, Va.; J. R. Frank to Naval Train. Camp, Gulfport, Miss.; E. R. Ryan to Naval Academy.

Lieuts. (D.C.): F. O. Vosebeck to 5th Naval Dist.; J. F. McGrath to U.S.S. Buffalo; R. S. Davis to Marine Barracks, Paris Island, S. O.

Lieuts. (S.C.): L. Lockwood to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Brazos and as supply officer when commissioned; A. E. Rands to U.S. Jason; M. J. Stubbs to navy yard, Norfolk; J. O'Reilly to Fleet Supply Base, 3d Naval Dist.

Lieuts. J. E. Olsen to U.S.S. Camden; A. M. Campbell rev. orders June 24; J. G. Wilson to duty 3d Naval Dist.

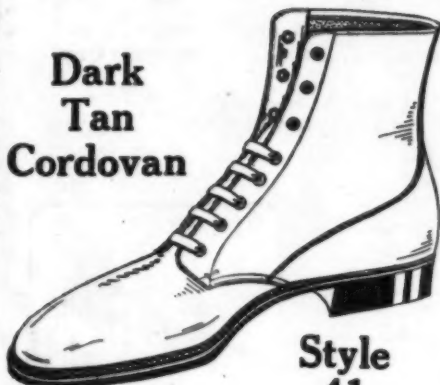
(Continued on next page.)





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Style  
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(Continued from preceding page.)

aboard Aramis; L. A. Pope rev. orders July 26; H. Sadon-water mod. orders May 21.  
Lieuts., i.g. (M.O.): W. L. Fleck to U.S.S. Utah; C. G. Weston rev. orders Aug. 18.  
Ensigns: M. W. Hood to commandant 5th Naval Dist.; T. H. Robbins to U.S.S. Utah; W. H. Wood to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; G. Cleave to U.S.S. Pittsburgh; W. W. Behrens to command Sub-Chaser 26; W. McC. Jukin to Naval Train. Sta., Newport, R.I.; E. T. M. Ashe to U.S.S. Long Beach; J. P. Jordan mod. orders Jan. 8; W. S. Porcous, rev. orders Aug. 7; P. W. Holtinghead to Neptune; S. B. Grosser to commandant 5th Naval Dist. for duty aboard Patoka.  
Ensigns (S.O.): J. H. Stevens to Submarine Division 3; C. P. Schwarz to duty 3d Naval Dist.; T. H. Dugan rev. orders Aug. 9.  
Pharm. W. F. Bly to 2d Brig., U.S. Marines, Santo Domingo, D.R.

Orders Issued to Officers Aug. 28, 1919.

Capt. (M.C.) C. S. J. Butler to Naval Train. Sta., Great Lakes.  
Comdr.: L. J. Wallace to continue duty in command U.S.S. Huron; G. F. Swasey to U.S.S. Talbot; O. Bartlett, N.P.O. Plymouth assigned Mine Force duty conn. adjustments claims.  
Lieut. Comdr.: H. F. Emerson to U.S.S. Philippines; C. A. Bailey to Naval Academy.  
Lieuts.: R. O. Glover to U.S.S. Badger as executive; J. P. Newberger to U.S.S. Philippines; A. P. Flagg to U.S.S. Chauncey; J. A. Clark to assume command Sub-Chaser Division 2; C. E. Lewis to U.S.S. Pennsylvania.  
Lieut. (M.C.) G. A. Eckert to U.S.S. Sea Gull.  
Lieut. (S.O.) L. Meyer to Alert as supply officer.  
Lieuts., i.g., W. D. Holden to conn. f.o. Eagle 29 and as executive officer when commissioned; J. Mullin to U.S.S. Carolina; R. L. Morrissey to U.S.S. McCalla; H. L. Ritchie to conn. f.o. Eagle 34 and as Engineer officer when commissioned; G. T. Jarvis to U.S.S. Philippines.  
Lieut. (i.g.) (Ch.O.) C. H. Leyfield to U.S.S. Black Hawk.  
Ensigns: A. P. Buchler to conn. f.o. U.S.S. Sandpiper and on board when commissioned; R. T. Carey to Sub-Chaser 69; B. B. Cutrer to U.S.S. Gridely; H. C. Smith to U.S.S. Lansdale; R. J. Sloman to U.S.S. Lansdale; J. B. Short to U.S.S. Evans; D. E. Todd to conn. f.o. Eagle 29 and as watch officer when commissioned; L. S. Titchner to U.S.S. Hazelwood.  
Ensigns (S.O.): C. W. Gerhardt to Tennessee and with supply officer when commissioned; T. B. Brittain to U.S.S. North Dakota; P. O. Mansor to command Sub-Chaser 407; G. J. Schoonover to U.S.S. Chesapeake.  
Gunr. F. Bidwell to conn. f.o. U.S.S. S-32 and on board when commissioned.  
A.P. Clerk J. H. Smith assigned to U.S.S. Black Hawk.

### ENLISTED STRENGTH OF NATIONAL GUARD.

On July 16 a plan for reorganization of the National Guard was sent to adjutants general of the various states. This plan calls for sixteen Infantry divisions and one Cavalry division organized according to geographical districts substantially on the basis on which the National Guard was organized for service during the war. Coast Artillery is to be organized as before the war. On the basis of the appropriation, the Militia Bureau has provided for a total complement of 126,109 enlisted men for all states and territories. The tables below show the status on July 25. Twenty-seven states and Porto Rico show no enrollment:

Authorized Present	enlisted	enlisted	strength.	strength.
Texas	11,427	14,509		
Minnesota	3,659	4,263		
Oklahoma	3,339	3,225		
Maine	1,361	1,199		
Colorado	1,859	1,294		
Kansas	2,267	1,461		
Washington	2,138	1,188		
Tennessee	2,409	1,239		
Arkansas	1,758	800		
Oregon	2,179	792		
Dist. of Col.	801	263		
Missouri	4,400	1,379		
New Jersey	2,774	793		
Utah	713	167		
Iowa	2,545	550		
S. Carolina	1,745	268		
California	3,303	506		
Vermont	853	130		
Ohio	4,886	592		
Virginia	2,392	210		
New York	9,473	792		
Alabama	2,454	146		
Hawaii	702	247		
Other states	56,672	0		
Total	126,109	36,013		

### Strength of Guard, by Arm of Service.

	Officers.	Enlisted men.	Total.
Infantry	824	26,040	26,864
Cavalry	340	9,415	9,755
Engineers	4	210	214
Sanitary	28	121	149
Staff Corps	86	34	120
Coast Artillery	3	84	87
Field Artillery	4	70	74
Signal Corps	3	39	42
Total	1,292	36,013	37,305

### AUSTRALIA TO HAVE FLEET.

Admiral Jellicoe's world tour of the various dominions comprising the British Empire has resulted in a report on Australia's future naval policy which indicates a wide expansion of the empire's imperial naval policy. A copyrighted dispatch of the Philadelphia Public Ledger's cable service states that Admiral Jellicoe's report has been forwarded to the government at Sydney, Australia, and warns that country "that she must cease playing with naval defense and take the subject seriously." The dispatch continues:

"In accordance with the Admiralty's redistribution of the fleets in the Pacific, Admiral Jellicoe finally scraps the former policy of the British navy with subordinate local fleets and submits a scheme providing for a real imperial navy whose future under a unified command is dependent upon the continuous expansion of the dominion navies, on a standardization plan common to all. In other words, Admiral Jellicoe suggests that Australia may accept the responsibilities which are the inseparable aims of recognition as a nation.

"The present system of administration is condemned, while the personnel of the commonwealth's naval board is considered unsatisfactory because it lacks the practical service and knowledge necessary to provide an adequate base for the fleet at Sydney. It is not impossible therefore that another station will be required, and the Garson Island adjuncts may be sold for other purposes in order to attract officers and men. Admiral Jellicoe recommends salaries and wages closely approximating the opportunities of landmen."

### NEW YORK NAVY YARD AWARDED CONTRACT.

The Navy Department on Aug. 23 awarded to the New York Navy Yard in Brooklyn a contract which will keep the equipment of that yard for electrical work busy for some time to come. The contract embraces the entire electrical machinery for one of the battleships under construction at this yard, where the U.S.S. Tennessee is nearing completion. It is fitting to note that the officer who supervised the installation of the year's electrical equipment, Capt. Richard H. Leigh, Assistant Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, has been assigned to command the Tennessee.

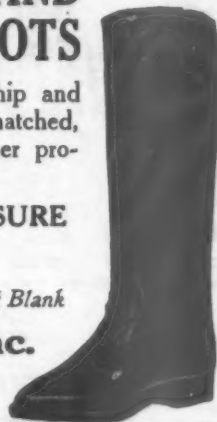
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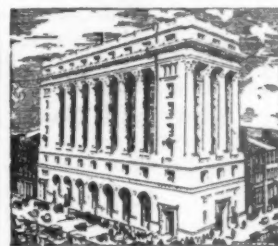
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## U.S.N.R.F. OFFICERS' ASSOCIATION.

The U.S. Naval Reserve Officers' Association of the 7th Naval District is rapidly growing in membership and enthusiasm. The initial meeting at which the organization was formed was held in the Y.M.C.A. building in Miami, Fla., July 20, and was presided over by Comdr. Charles K. Farmer, U.S.N.R.F., now stationed at Key West, Fla. Thirty-five members qualified, by-laws were adopted and interesting talks were made, and a very admirable desire to co-operate with the Navy Department and other districts in keeping released Naval Reserve Officers together for the mutual benefit of themselves and the Service was manifested.

The following officers were elected, until the first regular annual meeting in Key West in January, 1920: Lieut. (j.g.) R. M. Price (P.C.), president, Miami; Lieut. Comdr. George R. Graham, vice president, Key West; Ensign A. J. Cleary, secretary-treasurer, Miami; Lieut. (j.g.) J. M. McCaskill, secretary-treasurer, pro tem, Miami; Lieut. Mansey B. Darnell, Key West, and Ensign Raymond W. Green, Winter Park, Fla., directors. The following were elected to the governing committee: Lieut. (j.g.) Gilbert H. Hodgson (M.C.), Ensign Lewis C. DeLaverne (P.C.), Lieut. Lewis Friedman (E.C.), Lieut. (j.g.) J. Vinning Harris, Ensign David Sholtz,

Lieut. Wallace W. Culbertson (Marine Corps), Ensign H. K. Sibthorpe and Lieut. George W. Burden.

Credit for organizing in the 7th Naval District is due largely to the efforts of Commander Farmer. Though a member of the 9th, 10th and 11th Districts, he was requested by the national organization to organize the 7th as he was and still is on active duty in the latter district. The 7th District organization would like to hear more of other district organizations.

## ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT NOTES.

## Decrease in Ordnance Personnel.

The continued reduction in Ordnance personnel is shown by the following figures:

	Number on duty—	
	Nov. 11	Aug. 6
Commissioned, entire Ordnance Department	5,954	1,903
Enlisted, Washington	820	820
Enlisted, outside Washington	61,227	10,511
Civilians, Washington	8,176	1,746
Civilians, outside Washington	71,541	43,868

## Explosion at Raritan Arsenal.

Investigation of the explosion at Raritan Arsenal Aug. 4, as a result of which seven men are known to be dead and three others are missing, indicates that one of the men, by tampering with some of the explosive material, started a mass detonation of bouchon and fuse assemblies. A fire started immediately, causing such a continuous detonation of individual rifle grenades that any attempt at rescue was impossible. According to evidence so far considered bouchon and fuse assemblies of one type (No. 8) will detonate en masse as now packed, but those of another type (No. 6) will not. The disaster demonstrates conclusively that neither rifle nor hand grenades, as distinct from the detonating apparatus, will detonate en masse when loaded with service explosives, even though subjected to a very powerful shock.

## Form of Projectiles to Be Studied.

Arrangements are being made to fire 75 mm. and 14-inch projectiles with several types of false noses and rounded ends, in order to study the ballistic efficiency of various contours.

## ENLISTED MEN, U.S.N., COMMENDED.

Six members of the crew of the U.S.S. Tenadores have been commended by the Secretary of the Navy for their bravery and efficiency when that ship was in danger on the rocks off the northwest coast of France. The six men named are the following: Seaman Harold Lester Bell, U.S.N.R.F.; C.Q.M. Francis Joseph Carr, U.S.N.; Seaman 2d Class Walter O'Shaughnessy, U.S.N.; Btsn. Mate 2d Class Emanuel Charles Tesar, U.S.N.; Q.M. 1st Class Ray Von Steinen, U.S.N.R.F.; C.N.M. Frank Briggs Wilson, U.S.N.

The following enlisted men of the Navy have been commended for efficiency and other acts as noted: For rescuing persons from drowning—Edward V. Lynch, machinist's mate, first class, U.S.N.R.F., attached to the U.S.S. Hubbard; Christ G. J. Pfeiffer, fireman, first class, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Minneapolis; John Francis Ryan, boatswain's mate, first class, U.S.N., and Fred Jacob Young, ex-seaman, U.S.N.; Theodore P. Jordan, chief yeoman, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Oregon; Wadsworth McKittrick, seaman, U.S.N.; Edward H. Carter, chief boatswain's mate, U.S.N.

For efficiency—Fred M. Gill, electrician, first class (radio), U.S.N.R.F., attached to the U.S.S. Osawatimie; William A. Adams, machinist's mate, first class, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Charleston; Lewis A.

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Adkins, chief machinist's mate, U.S.N., attached to the U.S.S. Charleston.

## A.E.F. PROPERTY SOLD TO FRANCE.

The War Department states that the contract for the sale of American E.F. property in France, except that allotted for return to this country and for the use of remaining troops, has been signed by both the United States and French governments, and becomes binding. France is to pay to the United States \$400,000,000 for this property, the payment to be in French bonds, dated Aug. 1, 1919, and bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. annually. Interest on them begins on Aug. 1, 1920. The estimated inventory value of all of the A.E.F. property in France on July 8, 1919, was \$969,000,000, while the estimated inventory value of property available for sale to the French was \$749,000,000. The original cost of all the A.E.F. property in France on July 8, 1919, was about \$1,700,000,000, while the estimated original cost of that part of this property available for sale to France was about \$1,300,000. The sale to the French government includes railroad equipment. Efforts will be resumed to sell in Europe the surplus railway material now in this country, which includes 197 locomotives, 12,000 cars and more than 25,000 tons of rails.

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